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VILLA UNWILLING TO NEUTRALIZE CITY OF MEXICO

Plan Is Suspected by the Conventionists to Be Part of a Scheme to Restore the Old Order of Things in the Republic

PRESENT FORCE STAYS

Ismael Palafox Notifies Washington That Rumors of Evacuation of the Capital Are Without Foundation in Fact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—General Villa will not agree to the proposal to make Mexico City a neutral zone. The Convention government, whose forces now occupy the capital, will continue the occupation. The plan to neutralize Mexico City, which during the past few days has appeared to gain favor with the United States government, is suspected by the Conventionists as part of a deeply laid scheme to restore the old order in Mexico and place the Cientificos and clergy once more in power.

"This would fit in beautifully with the plans of the so-called Pacifistic Assembly in San Antonio," said Enrique Llorente, the Convention government's representative here. "A neutral zone in Mexico City would give them a place to work their intrigues and plan to defeat the revolution. No, we must hold Mexico City."

The suspicion is that this neutrality scheme is a device to let back into Mexico the reactionaries who were driven from power by the revolution, and it is wondered if this move would produce the candidate who Cardinal Gibbons recently said would soon come forward as the man fitted to save Mexico. The ostensible purpose of neutralizing Mexico City is to protect foreigners, but it appears that there may be deeper motives. Ismael Palafox, in the Mexican department of state, wires that the rumors of evacuation of the capital by the Villa-Zapata troops are without foundation, and are emphatically denied.

"There is no reason for evacuation," he says under date of April 4, "inasmuch as there is no enemy in the neighborhood and the city has a garrison of 6000 besides 10,000 in the suburbs. The general situation is entirely satisfactory. The stores, banks and industries are open and all public services working regularly. Complete safety prevails."

General Villa's recent decree requiring foreign-owned mines to be operated under government regulation is merely an enforcement of Mexican law, it is explained. It does not apply retroactively and is not intended to expropriate any interests already acquired. Its purpose is to regulate the operation of mines so they may be actually worked within the time limit fixed by law and insure their development and prevent mere land holding speculation.

BRITISH COALING REPORT DENIED IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—A German frame-up is suspected in the story from Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, that British warships have been secretly coaled and supplied from New York harbor in violation of neutrality. The British admiral flatly denies it has been done.

In fact it is known that the man in New York who usually supplies the British ships has been offered, by Germans, four barges for the purpose of supplying the British ships, which he refused. It was then suspected that a scheme was on foot to involve the British ships in a violation of neutrality. An investigation is being made by the British authorities as well as by the American government.

Mr. Malone Silent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—Collector Malone says there are no further developments in the British warship matter at present. He has nothing to say beyond what appeared in the morning papers.

BRITISH EMBASSY IS ON TEMPERANCE BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The British embassy here goes dry today. It is regarded as one of the King's houses, so will come under the crown's order that after today no wines or spirits shall be consumed "in any of his majesty's houses." Liquor will be served to guests in the embassy, but not to any of the staff.

SOMERVILLE GRADUATIONS SET

Graduation exercises of the Somerville high school, class B, will take place Thursday evening, June 24, and those of the grammar school grades on Friday, June 25. The schools will close at noon June 25 for the summer vacation.

TIME TABLES AND SPARE MEN TOPIC AT WAGE HEARING

Prof. Albert S. Ritchey Gives Figures on Relative Continuity of Work in Various Industries

Spare men and time tables on the Bay State Street railway were under discussion today at the continued wage arbitration hearing of the carmen held in Tremont Temple. Prof. Albert S. Richey, consulting engineer and witness for the road, was on the stand under cross-examination by James H. Vahey, attorney for the carmen and one of the arbiters.

Exhibits filed by Professor Richey showing the relative continuity of employment in various manufacturing industries as compared with that on street car lines were the subject of debate. Professor Richey contended that the car men have steadier work than those in any other industry. He said the employment of spare men was left to the discretion of the various division superintendents and thought the road might have more men of this class on its pay rolls than was absolutely necessary.

Prof. Irving Fisher took the stand and reviewed his high cost of living testimony and showed wherein Professor Ritchey's figures were in all cases less than his because he had not taken the smaller sundries into consideration.

Professor Fisher then said that he thought the increase in the high cost of living was approximately 15 per cent in the last four years.

COOPERATION IN TOWN BUYING AND SELLING URGED

Extension School in Community Planning Hears Papers on Commercial and Civic Village Activities

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—"How a Town Can Cooperate for Buying and Selling" was the topic of a talk given today by Prof. R. H. Ferguson of the Massachusetts Agricultural College before the Extension School in Community Planning, being held here by the college and the Framingham Civic League in Central Labor Union hall.

The sessions conclude Wednesday with papers on "Town Improvement Problems," Prof. F. A. Waugh; "How Farmers Can Cooperate in Dairying and Poultry Raising," Professor Ferguson; "Plans and Methods in Town Improvement Work," Professor Waugh; "Education for Home Making," Mrs. Margaret Stannard; "Town Administration—What Norwood is Doing With a Town Manager," George W. Willett. The sessions opened Monday with a talk on vocational education by Rufus W. Stimson of the state board of education.

Professor Ferguson pointed out the progress that has been made through cooperative organization in Germany, Denmark, Ireland, England and Canada, with the exception of the fruit exchanges in Florida and the West, he said that as yet cooperation was in its infancy in this country.

He outlined the system of organization and features necessary to success in establishing a cooperative organization of farmers for buying and selling in this country. Such organization, he said, would serve to educate the farmers in business methods, would give them partial control of the middlemen, would reduce the cost of handling, place the members in touch with larger markets and improve farm methods.

Moreover, cooperation tends to promote good-will and neighborliness, he

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G. A. R. ENCAMPS IN BOSTON WITH ITS AUXILIARIES

Forty-Ninth State Reunion Begins in Faneuil Hall With Address by Commander and Nomination of Officers

GOING TO STATE HOUSE

Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, Army Nurses and Other Organizations Convene

John M. Woods, commander of the department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, convened the forty-ninth annual encampment of the organization at Faneuil hall this forenoon. Business sessions will be held throughout the day and will be continued tomorrow. The annual election of officers comes this afternoon.

Numerous auxiliaries of the G. A. R. also are meeting in Boston today. Its thirty-third annual encampment will be held this afternoon by the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., which convenes in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple. The Woman's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., which opened its thirty-sixth annual convention last night continues its sessions today at the Shawmut Congregational church, Tremont and West Brookline streets. The Daughters of Veterans opened their convention today in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple; the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary opened its meeting in Pilgrim hall, Beacon street, and the Army Nurses Association of the state began sessions in Myers hall, both in Tremont Temple.

Ladies of the G. A. R. opened their annual convention this morning at the American House.

With several hundred members present, the morning session of the G. A. R. was opened with an invocation by the Rev. John W. Adams of Methuen, department chaplain. Then came the annual address and report of Commander Woods. He was followed by reports of the other officers.

The encampment passed unanimously a resolution in tribute to Curtis Guild. The resolution was offered by J. Payson Bradley, past department commander.

Alfred H. Knowles of Arlington is slated for election this afternoon to the position of department commander. He is the present senior vice-commander. Francis E. Mole of Adams is the candidate for the senior vice-commandership, he now being the junior vice-commander.

There are three candidates for the position of junior vice-commander, Daniel E. Denny of post 10, Worcester; Frank E. Orcutt of post 113, Boston, and Edwin P. Stanley of post 67, Manchester.

Going to Capitol

At the close of the sessions tomorrow the veterans will march to the State House, there, in the hall of flags, to salute the national colors. From the State House they will go to Ford hall where the annual dinner will be served at 1:30 p. m. It is expected that about 500 will be present at the dinner.

A detail of comrades from Willard C. Kinsley post, 139, of Somerville has been assigned to serve the encampment as aids. They reported this forenoon to Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Wilfred A. Wetherbee.

In his annual address today Commander Woods stated that the department was in splendid financial condition. He recommended that the department adopt some method whereby Massachusetts shall stand out prominently in the parade at the national encampment to

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Map showing the eastern theater of war from the Baltic sea to Bukowina and indicating the important passes in the Carpathians

U. S. NOTE HELD TO REQUIRE NO BRITISH REPLY

President Regards the Document as Not Argumentative, but Merely a Friendly Statement of the Law in the Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—No reply is expected from Great Britain to the note of protest from the American government, published today, concerning the British terms of blockade of Germany. The President regards the American note as not argumentative, but merely a friendly statement of the law in the case.

It demands no reply, he says. This is thought to mean that the United States will be content with this formal protest and acquiesce in the British measures to starve Germany as outlined in the British order-in-council, merely holding Great Britain to account for pecuniary reparation in specific cases to American shipping.

It is believed that Great Britain will be careful to avoid serious controversy with the United States by applying the blockading measures leniently in so far as they affect neutral commerce to neutral ports.

To the end that the blockade may fall as lightly as possible upon American commerce the British authorities are arranging to do all they can to cooperate with shippers in the United States to facilitate the despatch of bona fide neutral cargoes to neutral countries. Delays and other difficulties may be avoided by having cargoes destined for neutral European ports examined by the British representatives before they leave the United States, so that specific cargoes given British approval before they start may be permitted to proceed to their destinations.

The British government is preparing to receive an enormous number of claims for damages as a result of the blockade.

The text of the note to Great Britain follows:

"The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at London.

"Washington, March 30, 1915

"You are instructed to deliver the following to his Majesty's government in reply to your Nos. 1795 and 1798 of March 15:

"The government of the United States [illegible]

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AUTHORITY MAKES STATEMENT AS TO JAPAN AND CHINA

Arthur Diosy Says Just View Only Got by Recognizing Japan as First Among Equals

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday — Although the statement of Count Okuma has done much to define the Japanese position, the attitude of a large section of responsible opinion on far eastern matters is one of desire to reserve judgment until fuller information is available.

Discussing the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Arthur Diosy, the well-known authority on Japan and China, confirmed statements already appearing in The Christian Science Monitor that much exaggeration was discernible in the statements emanating from Pekin.

Mr. Diosy, however, definitely confirmed the view that Japan not unnaturally desired that if a controlling influence was necessary for China she should be that influence.

Mr. Diosy, however, carefully defined the controlling as placing Japan in the position of friend and advisor of the first resort, not in any way as suzerainty.

The majority of the detailed statements as to Japan's demands on China as have appeared in the press, Mr. Diosy insisted were not, when examined carefully, inconsistent with the Japanese statement of intention not to infringe the integrity of China or the interests of other powers.

The situation, he said, was one of extreme complexity and a just view of it could only be obtained when it was recognized that where the far east was concerned, the only position for Japan was first amongst equals. It was well, he said, that the demands on China as promulgated from Pekin should be known but they should be considered dispassionately and read side by side with Count Okuma's statement and Sir Edward Grey's recent pronouncement in the House of Commons.

BOYS TO PRINT SCHOOL PAPER

Boys of the Somerville high school, who for some time have been enthusiastic over printing a paper in connection with the English department of the school will now be able to do the work in the school building, a small press to print pages eight by twelve having been purchased. A number of the boys are putting in spare time learning printing. The press will be paid for from the funds of the students' councils.

RUSSIANS PUSH TROOPS ONWARD IN CARPATHIANS

Petrograd Announces Progress Between Mezo Laborcz and Uzsok and Occupation of Kisna Railway Station

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Tuesday—The general staff report that during Saturday night and the following day severe bayonet and artillery fighting took place north of Bartfeld, the Russians capturing 20 officers and over 1200 soldiers.

Between Mezo Laborcz and Uzsok, the Russians continued to progress, capturing during the day 25 officers and over 2000 soldiers and two guns.

Having occupied Kisna railway station on the Galicia side of the Lupkow pass, the Russians captured engines and coaches, a great stock of amunition and part of a provision column. Severe fighting occured Saturday and Sunday near Okna village, north of Czernowitz, in Bukowina, the Russians capturing 1000 prisoners.

VIENNA, Tuesday—An official communique states that violent fighting continues in the Laborcz valley in Hungary.

Near Dzejebusznie, east of Saleszisyki, in North Bukowina, strong hostile forces were repulsed in an effort to cross the Dneister, the Austrians capturing 1400 men and seven machine guns.

BERLIN, April 5—Headquarters report that the Russian attack at Mariampol was repulsed, the Russians losing heavily.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS ENGAGE CRUISERS IN THE BLACK SEA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Tuesday—An official report states that the Russian fleet in the Black sea exchanged shots Saturday with the Goeben and Breslau at long range, pursuing them until dusk.

During the night torpedo boats encountered the cruisers 100 miles from the Bosphorus, but the cruisers avoided an engagement.

KING COMMANDS PROHIBITION FOR HIS OWN HOUSES

Chancellor of the Exchequer Receives About 65,000 Letters From People in Favor of Prohibition for the Nation

STATEMENT OFFICIAL

Cabinet Expected to Discuss Question Tomorrow—Government Announcement Looked for at Opening of Session

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday—It is officially announced that by the King's command no wines, spirits or beer will be consumed in any of his majesty's houses after today.

Mr. Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, has received about 65,000 letters from people who are in favor of prohibition.

The question, it is expected, will be discussed by the cabinet tomorrow and a government announcement as to proposed measures is expected when the session opens next week.

LONDON HEARS NO BULGARIAN SOLDIERS IN RAID

Difficulty Believed Probably Not Dissociated From Turks Leaving Serbia for Asia Minor

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the Bulgarian legation that so far as they are able to ascertain no Bulgarian soldiers were involved in the reported raid into Serbia.

While the episode is most regrettable, it would appear that the trouble was entirely a local affair and probably not dissociated from the numbers of Turks who are leaving Serbia for Asia Minor via Macedonia.

DAMAGE DONE BY BRITISH AIR RAID IS ASCERTAINED

Antwerp Shipbuilding Yard Reported Set on Fire and Two Submarines Destroyed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, April 5—An official communique states there is nothing fresh to report. Military authorities have ascertained that the British air raid on March 26 resulted in serious damage to an airship and the shed at Berghen Sainte Agathe while at Hoboken, the Antwerp shipbuilding yard was set on fire, two submarines being destroyed and a third damaged.

Tuesday—The latest communique adds little to previous reports.

At Bois-Dailly, southeast of St. Mihiel, the French captured three successive lines of trenches and gained a footing in a portion of the German works, northeast of Regnieville.

BERLIN, April 5—Headquarters report that the Belgians attempted to send reinforcements to Dreigrachten, which the Germans have held since Saturday, but were repulsed.

Attacks attempted by the French in Argonne were also hindered and attacks against the German advanced positions south of Varennes collapsed before entanglements.

French attacks west of Pont-a-Mousson failed; in Bois-le-Pretre the Germans gained ground by a mine explosion.

VOLUNTEERS IN DUBLIN REVIEWED BY JOHN REDMOND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Tuesday—A review of the national volunteers in Dublin by John Redmond was witnessed by at least 100,000 spectators.

Some 25,000 volunteers from all over Ireland were present in Phoenix park.

THREE VESSELS SUNK BY GERMAN UNDERSEA BOATS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, April 5—The Russian barque Heroes, the Olivine of Glasgow and the City of Bremen of Dublin have been sunk by German submarines, the last-named vessel without warning.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE ORGANIZES

Cambridge school committee for 1915 met yesterday and organized with Dr. John E. Dwyer president. James T. Barrett was elected in the first district, defeating John F. Gadsby.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

STATE CONTROL OF WORKS UP AT WESTMINSTER

Measure to Give Government Power Over Factories for Producing War Materiel Introduced by Mr. Lloyd George

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—Under the so-called 10-minutes rule Mr. Lloyd George brought in a bill recently, giving the government power to take over and exercise control over works where war materiel might be produced, but which were not, at the moment, being used for that purpose. Already, as he pointed out, the defense of the realm act gave the government similar powers in respect of works engaged in making war stores, but it was not surprising that some members seemed taken aback at the casual way in which the chancellor of the exchequer proposed to carry through a revolution.

According to Mr. Bonar Law, the "defense of the realm (amendment) (No. 2) bill to amend the defense of the realm consolidation act 1914," a title as full of brackets as "Hamlet" of "quotations," gave the government powers, probably the most drastic ever demanded by ministers from Parliament. What a subject for a fight seemed to be the feeling at the back of some speeches, if only there had been no such thing as a party truce.

Not content with carrying through a revolution at the very end of a session, Mr. Lloyd George wanted to carry it through in an evening. Apparently, however, there were limits to the complaisance of members, who felt that they ought at least to read a bill before passing it, and so it was decided to take the committee stage on the following day. One object of the government was doubtless to have compulsory powers in reserve in case a minority of owners proved refractory, but in general no trouble was expected with manufacturers. The main object, however, was to help employers over difficulties they would experience, if there was no act of Parliament in force. They had to consider their shareholders, their trustees, and their articles of association, and such difficulties could only be overridden by an act. Contracts would have to be dropped, if works were required by the government, and so a sub-section had been inserted in this one-clause bill to protect contractors against the consequences of their liability to carry out the contract which the government had compelled them to drop in order to produce war munitions.

Approval

On behalf of the opposition, Mr. Bonar Law would not offer any opposition. They had, he felt, to make the government dictators for the time being, and the responsibility for their actions must rest on their own heads. He approved of the government scheme, but it should have been brought forward sooner, and it seemed as though the most vital things were being left to the last and then done in a most casual way. He complained again that ministers showed great reluctance in calling to their aid the organized business capacity of the country.

For the Labor party Mr. Hodge expressed approval of the latest experiment in state collectivism.

In reply, Mr. Lloyd George explained that the manufacturers would be summoned together in their districts and consulted, and at the head of the central committee they hoped to put a good strong business man with some push and go in him. The fair wages clause would automatically apply to works taken over by the government, while Mr. Long was informed that compensation would be settled by agreement. With regard to his reasons for hurrying the bill through, the chancellor of the exchequer did not enter into details, but probably, besides the necessity of making the rate of equipment keep pace with the rate of expansion of the new armies, he had in view the possibility of the early arrival of the allied fleets within sight of the Golden Horn and the opening of the way for the equipment of Russia's huge reserves.

Importance of Bill

On the following day the bill was quickly passed through its remaining stages and sent to "another place." In a speech in committee, the chancellor of the exchequer modified the "business as usual" motto into "victory as usual," declaring specifically that business must be inconvenienced by war. Every one had to make sacrifices, and he did not think, therefore, that business men who were affected by "defense of the realm legislation" could hope to have the same complete measure of compensation as they might have expected in times of peace. The government had been blamed for waiting too long before bringing in this bill, but he did not think they would have been justified in bringing in a drastic measure, unless they felt they could not get much further without it. Those who were expert in military matters understood how much depended on an overwhelming supply of explosives at the critical moment.

The question of the treatment of war prisoners in Germany provoked an interesting discussion, but Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Primrose, who replied for the government, appeared to be agreed that there was a tendency to exaggerate the harshness of the treatment received. Mr. Primrose considered, however, that in many cases the treatment received was undoubtedly very harsh, but he had the House with him when he contended that reprisals were out of the question. In England the generous treatment of prisoners was a tradition to which they must be loyal. As Lord Robert Cecil said, they must treat German prisoners according to their ideas of right, whatever the Germans might think it right to do to their men.

Welsh Church Act

In the House of Lords "at the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour," as Lord Beauchamp expressed it, a settlement was arrived at with regard to the Welsh church question. The government bill, which he introduced and which passed through all its stages in the Upper House at one sitting, provided that the Welsh church act should not come into operation till six months after the conclusion of the war. There were also to be certain concessions with regard to life interests that might be established in the interval. On the other hand, these concessions were subject to an agreement being arrived at by leaders of parties that no proposals for the amendment or repeal of the main act should be brought forward for the same period and no agitation made for amendment or repeal, this latter condition applying only to Parliament and not to the country.

RUSSIAN SOCIETY HAS MEETING IN BRITISH CAPITAL

Speaker Affirms Russia Not Satisfied With Present Plan for Circulation of Products

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The Russian Society, an organization intended to foster good feeling and a better understanding between the peoples of Great Britain and the Russian empire, held its inaugural meeting at the Speaker's house recently. There was a large and distinguished gathering, over which Mrs. James Lowther, wife of the Speaker, presided. Amongst those present were the Russian ambassador, Earl Grey, Lord Charles Beresford, Neil Primrose, under secretary for foreign affairs, and T. P. O'Connor, M. P.

Neil Primrose said they all felt the greatest friendship for their Russian ally. They watched with the deepest admiration the way in which it had guarded and attacked the enormous frontiers in the east. It was not enough that they should merely progress in their friendship, but they should try and understand their national aspirations. They, in the United Kingdom, were a little too much inclined to think that national aspirations could only be political. They always thought that if there were any great national sentiment it must always be in the direction of increased political power to the democracy, because those were the lines upon which most of their domestic political people were thinking.

They must remember that in the case of Russia they had aspirations which were national and legitimate, and those were territorial aspirations. They could not expect a great country like Russia, of overwhelming wealth, which had hardly yet been touched, to feel satisfied with her present arrangements for the circulation of her products all over the world. They must sympathize and learn to understand the legitimate aspirations of Russia, and he sincerely hoped that the end of the war would see her aspirations settled on a basis which would be satisfactory to all the allied parties concerned, because there could be no surer way of having lasting peace than that.

NEW HOSTEL FOR WOMEN OPENS IN ENGLISH CAPITAL

Church Army Establishes Quarters for Emigrants Leaving for the Dominions

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A hostel established by the Church Army in the Harrow road for the purpose of providing a resting place for women emigrants leaving for Canada, Australia or New Zealand, was opened recently by the Marchioness of Anglesey.

The Wortley Hostel, as it is named, is capable of receiving 43 guests, and in case of necessity the number can be increased to 60, by obtaining accommodation at the hostel next door.

The Hon. Maud Pauncefote, in explaining the work of the British Women's Emigration Association, said that every effort was made to insure the comfort of the girls who were going to the oversea Dominions. They were received at the hostel by the matron, who accompanied them to their destination where employment was waiting for them. When the girls arrived they were under the supervision of correspondents, to whom they could look for guidance and assistance for two years. Australia was helping the Queen's Fund for Women by giving homes to girls out of employment owing to the war. They accepted them even untrained, on the condition that they were willing to learn. The girls received free passages and were given £1 each on landing. Tribute to the good work performed by the British Women's Emigration Association was paid by Richard Reed, agent general for Ontario, and E. H. Turnbull, agent general for New Brunswick.

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A motor lorry en route for Soissons with supplies

ADDRESS MADE ON SWISS IDEAL BY M. MICHELI

Bond of Unity Which Drew Switzerland Together Defined—People Urged to Unite by Strong Faith of Common Ideal

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland—The Journal de Genève has acceded to the numerous requests which have been made for the publication of the address delivered by M. Micheli at Neuchâtel and Zurich recently. M. Micheli defined the bond of unity which drew Switzerland together as the desire common to all to preserve an absolute independence with regard to other powers, and to maintain government by the people and for the people as the theory of internal policy.

In the conclusion of his address, which the Journal de Genève published in extenso, M. Micheli defined the position of Switzerland, as an ethical factor in Europe and in the world. The democratic policies which govern Switzerland have, he said, been transformed into a universal watchword. We have not searched for wisdom and truth solely for the good of our own country, we have held them aloft as ideas which must govern the world. Remembering that the Swiss national flag bears the distinctive sign of the white cross, the emblem of the Christian religion, we have deemed it the mission of Switzerland to bring about more charity among nations. This she is doing by her international good works for the relief of suffering, manifested in so many directions during this war. Her faith in her task among nations as a land of liberty and democracy has greatly determined Swiss sympathies and antipathies in the present struggle. As for the great question of neutrality, every Swiss is ready to defend the neutrality of his country against attack, but in the realms of ideas, neutrality is essentially a negative condition. And we cannot live on negation. Where justice and morality are concerned it is impossible to be neutral.

Our moral and national life must be fed by a positive ideal. If we intend to exist as a nation in the middle of peoples whose national life has received such a tremendous impulse, we cannot be satisfied with negation. Rather must we oppose to the German, French, Italian, Austrian or British ideals, a superior ideal, not merely Swiss, but broad as the world, broad as Christianity. However great the gratitude which Switzerland feels towards her army and toward her government for the tasks which they are performing in this period of crisis, she feels that her role in the war cannot be characterized merely by the care of her own interests. While maintaining an attitude of respect toward those nations who are risking their all in the conflict, she must also hold aloft her ideals of liberty, of justice and of love.

The war will not last forever. And at its close, when the work of reconstruction has to be undertaken, Switzerland will have her part to play, not in the solving of insoluble problems, or in determining the right or wrong of controversies, but in putting before humanity a political, social, and moral ideal in accordance with her public institutions, acceptable by all as conforming to the noblest aspirations of people and to the teaching of the Christian religion. Europe has, during the latter half of the nineteenth century, believed too much in the prestige of great powers.

Let us oppose material force in whatever direction it manifests itself. It will never be through material strength that Switzerland will be great. And as long as men aim at material conquest armed conflicts are inevitable, and war will not cease. But apart from material ambitions and material strength there is another world of infinite extent affording infinite openings to the legitimate ambition of individuals, as well as of peoples. It is the world of justice and truth, of liberty and love. Here we may meet as brothers, whether we speak German or French, Italian or Romansh. By rising to a spiritual altitude where differences disappear, let us endeavor to give the example of a people united not merely by a common language or race, but by the strong faith of a common ideal.

FRENCH VIEW ON SUBMARINES OF TEUTONIC ALLIES

Journal Shows Opinion of M. Laubeuf as to Undersea Boats in Present Conflict

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Journal publishes the opinion of M. Laubeuf, formerly chief engineer in the French navy, on the position of German and Austrian submarines in the present war.

He says that though since 1907 Germany has been extremely active in adding to her naval strength, and has devoted considerable credits to submarine navigation, she has not had time to build sufficient submarines. According to her program she was to build in 1917, 72 submarines, and for the present war she has only had a little more than half that number. It is the same with Austria-Hungary. She began to build submarines in 1907, and she only had six ready when the war broke out and four in course of construction in the Pola yard from Krupp plans. This firm was constructing five similar submarines for Germany. It is possible that these boats may have been completed since the beginning of hostilities.

Since the declaration made by Germany on Feb. 4, 1915, M. Laubeuf points out, the German submarines have entered upon a war on enemy merchant ships and even on neutrals, as well as upon a blockade of the coasts of Great Britain. Leaving out of consideration the violation of international regulations, such a blockade could only be recognized if it were successful, and Germany has far too few submarines to make it so. At least 300 would be required to effect her purpose. The other aim of the submarine, to sink some of the British battleships, so as to restore the equilibrium of the naval forces, thus permitting the German fleet to defeat that of Britain has also failed. The preparations of Germany on land were studied in every detail and were of a formidable nature, but on sea she would have needed several more years to complete her purpose.

GERMANY GETS SULPHUR FROM ITALY IT IS SAID

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Petit Nicois publishes an article by a correspondent who shows that Italy is still the headquarters of those German heads of commercial houses in France who left that country at the beginning of the war in order to continue their commercial transactions undisturbed.

Among these was Hermann Hochel, a deputy administrator of the international sulphur refineries (Le Canet-Marseille-Cette), who has, since the war began, been acting on behalf of the Union Sulphur Company of Hamburg in the purchase of 200,000,000 kilos of raw sulphur. The director of the same international refineries left France for Palermo in Sicily, from whence he supervises the export of the sulphur purchased by Hochel whose headquarters are Milan.

The sulphur is being despatched to Germany via the Italian ports of Savona, Genoa and Spezia, in 13 steamers chartered for the purpose, the names of which are given by the Petit Nicois correspondent. The paper expresses the hope that steps will be taken to prevent the contraband from reaching its destination.

GERMAN ACTION ON SUPPLIES IS GIVEN CRITICISM

Government Program Regarding Economic Situation Inadequate Says Socialist Organ

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A leading article in the Vorwaerts recently severely criticized the action of the government with regard to the economic situation. On Aug. 13, 1914, and again in November last, it pointed out, the leaders of the Socialist party had presented a definite war-program to the government, though only the smallest part of the demands made had so far been complied with. Now, the Vorwaerts continued, the population is suffering from a scarcity of provisions, and from high prices, and the reason for this is not so much the economic struggle with England, as the procrastination of which the government has been guilty.

The government, the Socialist organ proceeded, has done practically nothing to assure and increase, as far as possible, the production of the next harvest. The cultivation of some tracts of waste land and the planting of vegetables and potatoes on railway land and in forests has not helped much; it should have been based upon a regular plan, and the produce obtained placed at the service of the community as a whole, irrespective of private interests. Up to this day everything remained absolutely unorganized in agricultural production.

In the press and in the Prussian Diet special charges have been brought against the minister of agriculture. The occasional reports, although officially denied, of differences of opinion among the government departments concerned with the regulation of provision supplies are therefore very probably true.

If our chief demand, namely the requisitioning of the stocks of corn and flour, has been complied with, the Vorwaerts concluded, all our remaining desires are unfulfilled. The increase in the price of potatoes and potato preparations, the unchecked rise of prices in the meat and cattle market, the increase in the price of industrial raw products, in consequence of the raw material cartel, the withholding of stocks of potatoes, and the raising of the price of bread on the part of flour dealers and bakers, points to anything but the realization of the Socialist demands, necessary as that realization is in the interest both of those at home and those at the front.

POLISH LEADERS HOLD CONFERENCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to the Dziennik Poznanski the Polish party in the lower house of the Prussian Diet recently held a meeting in Berlin, which was attended by almost all the Polish members of the Reichstag and of the upper house, as well as by former Polish delegates and five members of the Polish party in the Austrian Parliament.

The subject under discussion was the present situation of the Polish nation, and the conference lasted for five hours. The Polish nation, the Dziennik Poznanski observed, has complete confidence in its leaders, and is assured that they will take the necessary steps to protect Polish national interests at a time which is of the utmost importance for Poland.

TASMANIAN FRUIT EXPORT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—A record quantity of fruit was shipped from Tasmania in 1914, the number of cases exported totaling 2,013,712, of which 766,703 cases were shipped to the United Kingdom; 72,175 to Germany and the continent; 55,538 to South America, and 1,119,296 cases were consigned to Australian ports, a proportion of which [illegible] probably be transhipped overseas.

BRITISH WITNESS TELLS HOW FOOD REACHES TROOPS

Writer Says Campaign Is First in History of Army Where There Has Been No Complaint as to Quality or Quantity of Food

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A despatch of exceptional interest dealing with the question of how the army is fed, has been received from Eye-witness and is issued for publication through the press bureau. The system, Eye-witness writes, by which the immense volume of food required for man and horse is conveyed to the troops is, in theory, simple enough. The difficulties lie in its application to the supply of an army which is equivalent in numbers to the population of a great city, may be constantly moving from place to place with its goods and chattels, horses, carts and motors, and is frequently liable to interference from the enemy.

During peace the reserve supplies for the whole of our army are maintained in the supply reserve depot. When mobilization became imminent, all these stores were at once transferred to the home base port, that is to say the port where supplies are accumulated for shipment overseas. Contracts were made to provide and maintain the necessary articles forming the soldiers' ration, and ships were loaded and sent to the oversea bases. At these, supply depots and field bakeries were established. Owing to the course taken by the operations in August, these great accumulations of stores had to be moved; but in spite of the tremendous task involved in their shipment to one port after another, the whole machinery of supply continued to work smoothly throughout all the early vicissitudes of the campaign.

Changes

From the stores thus collected at a base, food is sent up by rail to a "regulating station." From this place of assembly and distribution, trains, each made up of trucks carrying the right proportion of each kind of article required, are despatched to the "railheads," which are the stations nearest to the troops to which it is possible to work the railway. There is usually a separate railhead station for each corps. At these points the supplies are loaded on convoys of motor lorries called "supplies columns," each trainload being so divided up among two or more columns as to serve the different formations, divisions and so forth, of which a corps is composed.

The supply columns convey the food to a suitable rendezvous previously selected, which of course varies daily when troops are moving. There they are met by representatives of the division or other formation which is to be fed, and conducted to "refilling points" selected daily in the same way as the rendezvous. For the cavalry there are no refilling points, and the supplies are carried by the supply columns direct to units. At each refilling point the supply column is met by the horse wagons of the "supply sections of the train" of the division, and its contents are again subdivided according to the scale authorized for each unit, and are reloaded. The horse wagons convey the food to the units, battalions of infantry, brigades of artillery, and so forth. A factor which has, at times, increased the difficulty of the work of feeding the army has been the transference of great masses of men from one part of the line to the other.

Supply Columns

These changes have often had to be made at short notice, and a railhead may have had to be adapted within a few hours for the accommodation of a vast amount of rolling stock and for loading and unloading lorries in the shortest possible time. What this entails may be imagined when it is remembered that the only railhead available may consist of a small wayside station, where there is perhaps only room for one row of lorries at a time, and the entrances and exits to the station have to be widened and other preparations made to handle the large number of vehicles required to cater for one or more army corps. The excellence of the performance of the supply columns during the present campaign is shown by the fact that, except during the retirement, not a single day has passed upon which food has not reached our men.

In addition to the importation of food, resort has been made to requisitioning on the country, and large purchases have been made of cattle, hay, wheat, vegetables, oats and straw, all of which the inhabitants have readily placed at our disposal. Fruit was plentiful during the season, and the country people were very generous in giving it to our soldiers while it lasted. Our own bread, baked at the base by our own bakers in the open, has reached the troops regularly. It keeps well, which is important, for it cannot well be less than four days old by the time it is eaten.

Considerable help, also, has been given by the French intendance in regard to the supply of French ration bread. This has remarkable keeping qualities, and is considered perfectly fit to eat when 12 to 14 days old. The French authorities have also offered to provide cattle. Sometimes biscuit has been issued in lieu of bread, the small oblong or round biscuits being preferred to the old large square pattern.

Meals

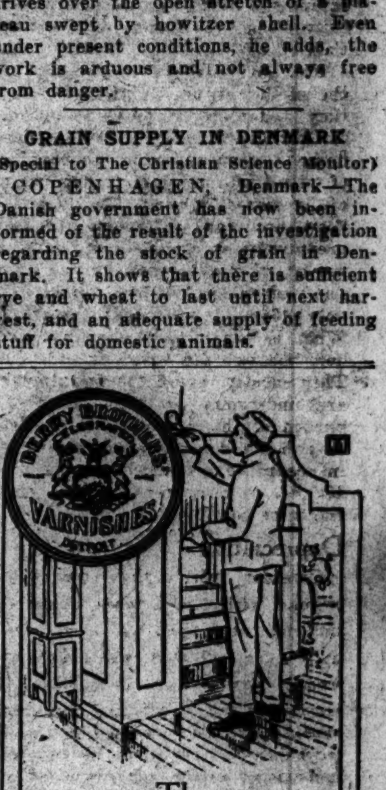
The soldier has bacon for breakfast, bread and cheese for luncheon, a hot meal of meat, vegetables and bread for dinner, and bread and jam with his tea. In case of emergency he carries with him an "iron ration," composed of preserved meat, biscuit, tea, sugar and two concentrated meat cubes. Since the commencement of the campaign several additions have been made to the scale of food ordinarily allowed. Pea soup is provided twice a week for the troops in the trenches, and butter is substituted twice a week for jam.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that this is the first campaign in the history of the army in which there has been no grumbling as to the quantity or quality of the food. Indeed, the most serious complaint that has ever been made is that plum jam has been issued too frequently. There may not be much pleasure, Eye-witness says in conclusion, in the life led by the driver of the motor lorry; but those who imagine that he leads an uneventful, humdrum existence, or that the Army Service Corps is a non-combatant branch of the army should hear the experience of some of these men. They included, early in the war, many narrow escapes from hostile cavalry patrols, long night journeys without lights over bad roads between the hostile lines, and daily drives over the open stretch of a plateau swept by howitzer shell. Even under present conditions, he adds, the work is arduous and not always free from danger.

GRAIN SUPPLY IN DENMARK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Danish government has now been informed of the result of the investigation regarding the stock of grain in Denmark. It shows that there is sufficient rye and wheat to last until next harvest, and an adequate supply of feeding stuff for domestic animals.



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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

PLEA MADE FOR WORKERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

H. M. Hyndman Points Out Part Taken by Workers in the War and Advocates Government Control of the Wheat Supply

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter to the Morning Post, H. M. Hyndman makes a plea for the workers. It is commonly stated, he says, that "we" do not fully understand that we are at war. Who are "we?" This may be true of the well-to-do class; it is not at all correct in regard to the wage earners. They know it only too well. How can it be otherwise? Even the trade unionists, who are being lectured and attacked by Mr. Lloyd George and others, are doing more than their share in the way of enlistment. The miners alone have sent 200,000 men to be trained for the front. They were not forced into the army by poverty, that is certain, for their average wages at the time they joined the colors were 8s. 3d. a day. The railway men have provided some 70,000 of Lord Kitchener's army. And so on throughout. They all appreciate what war means. Of the total of more than 2,000,000 troops now at the disposal of the government (whenever, at last, their equipment and munitions are ready), fully 95 per cent belong to the working class.

But not only are they doing nearly the whole of the fighting abroad, but they and their families are bearing by far the greater part of the sacrifices at home. I hear all round me that people of "fixed incomes" are feeling the pinch of increased prices. No doubt. But they are not undergoing the actual pressure as short-timers and families in receipt of 25s. a week, or £1 a week, and women, married and single, earning only 10s. a week unquestionably are. What is happening is even yet not understood by the workers themselves. They mostly regard the privations they are undergoing as their share of the burden of this necessary war. Yet the sovereign today has a purchasing power in regard to necessaries of life of only 18s. 6d. as compared with the value of the same coin in 1901.

Depreciation

Consider what that means. The woman with 10s. a week obtains, rent included, less than 1s. a day to live upon. Yet when it was asked by the women members of the national workers' committee that this beggarly pittance should be increased in the public workshops 16 per cent, in view of the increase of prices to the tune of 22 per cent since July, their request was refused. Refused, too, by the cabinet committee for relief of distress, of which J. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P. for Leicester, is a member.

Now, Sir, I venture to affirm that the position of the whole of the wage earning class of this island calls for much more considerate treatment by the government and the principal organs of the press than it is receiving at present, if serious trouble in the near future is to be avoided. That the overwhelming majority of the workers are in favor of the most effective possible conduct of the war is indisputable. As a nation we all mean to fight on till Prussian militarism is finally crushed.

That is decided once for all. Surely, however, it is the duty of our rulers to save the mass of the people from wholly unnecessary privation, during this unprecedented struggle, owing to circumstances quite outside of their own control. If wheat and coal can be kept at the prices which obtained before the war, ought not this to be done even at considerable possible cost to the national exchequer.

Wheat

Two such very different bodies as the national workers' committee and Mr. Bonar Law were of this opinion some months ago. Both advised the government, unknown to one another, that supplies of wheat should be commandeered in Great Britain and bought outside Great Britain, at the comparatively low price of 36s. a quarter then ruling, to such an extent as would prevent any serious rise of price in this country. The reply to the national workers' committee was merely contemptuous. Anyhow, a great blunder was made. But that is no reason why the people should suffer by having to pay 8d. for the quartern loaf instead of 4½d. or at the outside 5d. Let the government do now at the national loss what they could, and ought to have done long ago to national gain all round; purchase wheat and secure the sale of bread at or near the price paid before the war, charging the difference to the national exchequer.

NEW SOUTH WALES MINERALS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—According to the annual statement issued by the mines department, 1914 was a record year for mineral productivity in New South Wales, the production for the year, valued at £12,095,084, being the highest in the history of the state. The aggregate value of the minerals produced now exceeds £240,000,000, in which amount coal is represented by about £75,000,000; silver and lead by £67,000,000, and gold stands for £60,000,000.

GERMAN POTATO MARKET HIGHLY UNSATISFACTORY

Many Papers Claim That Solution to Problem Is Government Monopoly of Supply

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to the German press the situation in the potato market continues to be highly unsatisfactory, and the authorities still refrain from proclaiming the government monopoly of the potato supply, which, according to many newspapers and the Socialist press in particular, would alone solve the problem. Instead of this the federal council has endeavored to relieve the situation by means of two decrees, one raising the price of potatoes used for fodder, and the other fixing the requisition price to be paid for pigs at the average price prevailing on the Berlin market in January.

Neither of these measures, however, have been greeted with approval by the press. The effect of the first, the Vorwaerts points out, will be to contribute to the rise in the price of bread, in which so much potato flour is now used, while it is felt that much more energetic action should be taken with regard to the reduction of live stock than that indicated by the latest decree.

Meanwhile the stocks of potatoes for ordinary consumption continue to be withheld, and an order issued by the Governor of Brandenburg recently, repealing the maximum prices fixed for the retail trade, has failed to have the desired effect of tempting owners to relinquish their stocks, and has so far merely resulted in the rise of the price from 50 and 60 pfg. for 10 pounds to 1 mark.

In the opinion of the Vorwaerts conditions can only be radically improved by the introduction of regulated prices for the entire country, and the same argument is stated to hold good for the price of pigs and pork, which is at present steadily rising. It is definitely announced that the government does not intend to deal with the latter question for the moment, but the fact that the Federal Council is about to order a census of the stocks of potatoes in the country may mean that more energetic measures are shortly to be taken in that connection. The attitude of the public on the question is indicated by the tone of a resolution which was unanimously adopted by a large public meeting held at Cassel recently. After declaring that the government ought to reduce the prices at present in force, and that the only way to relieve the situation, especially with regard to potatoes and meat, was by empowering and obliging local authorities to confiscate supplies, if necessary at the cost of the state, the resolution continued: The meeting recognizes that by the confiscation of supplies of corn, the government has taken an important first step. On the other hand the maximum prices were fixed too late and are too high. They have become normal prices, so that the food of the people is so dear that the broad masses cannot obtain enough to eat.

SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR PLANT TO INCREASE OUTPUT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPETOWN, South Africa—As a consequence of the shortage of imported loaf sugar, the South African sugar refineries of Natal have decided to lay down additional machinery for the production of a larger quantity of the article in South Africa. The chairman said that the output of loaf sugar had not been large in the past, owing to an unaccountable prejudice against the locally made article, but that prejudice was gradually disappearing, and the output would consequently increase. He estimated the consumption of this form of sugar in South Africa at something under 2000 tons per annum.

In a leading article, a prominent Natal newspaper states that there is every prospect that the output of sugar in Natal for 1914-15 will not only realize the estimate, but may substantially exceed it. An earlier estimate published by another paper gave the probable figures as 90,000 tons, whereas it is now stated that the output is expected to be from 100,000 to 105,000 tons.

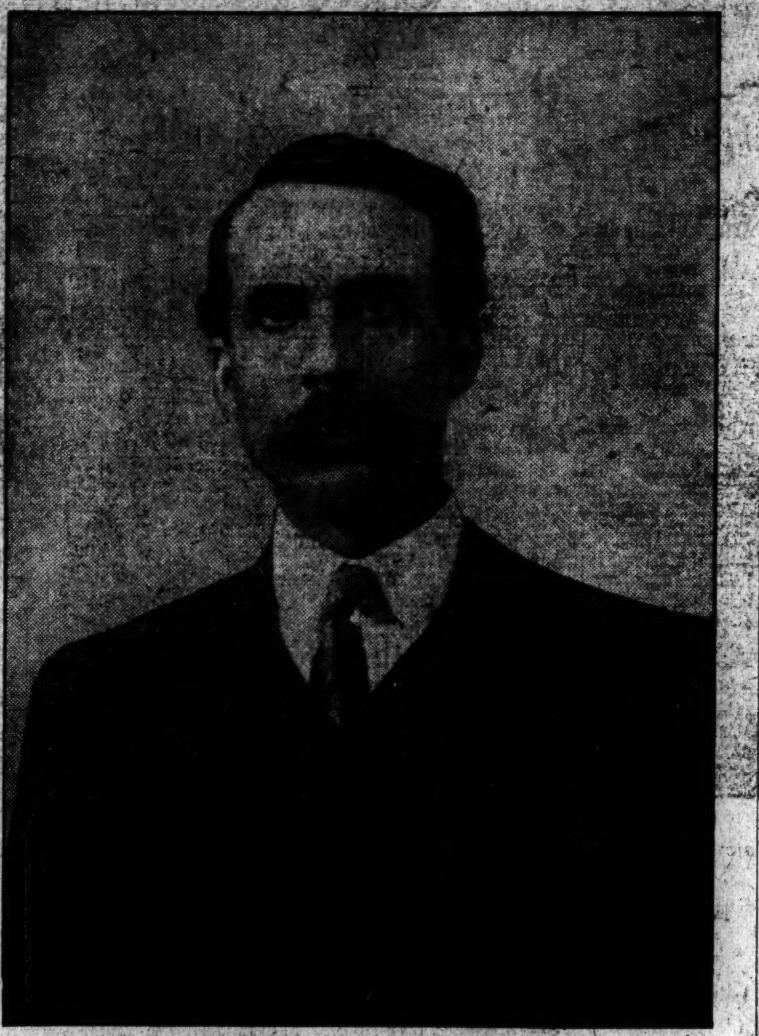
WOMEN POLICE IS PLAN URGED IN EDINBURGH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a meeting of the chief constables recently held in Edinburgh, the secretary, Mr. Crawford, reported that 770 members of the Scottish police force were at present serving in the army and navy.

At the same meeting a motion was carried in favor of the appointment of women as police constables, to carry out any duty for which a chief constable might consider them qualified. Application will be made to the secretary for Scotland for authority to appoint them and for a grant in aid of their remuneration.

Special reference was made to the splendid service rendered by a woman recently appointed in Aberdeen, and several chief constables spoke from personal experience of the good work that women were doing in other districts.



(Reproduced by permission)

Senator G. F. Pearce

DIFFICULTIES AT SYDNEY SHIPYARD ARE CONSIDERED

Senator Pearce Tells Workmen of Their Duty to the Government as Well as Themselves

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Aus.—Some months ago the shipbuilding dockyard at Cockatoo island, Sydney, was taken over by the Commonwealth government, subsequent to which some labor difficulties arose in connection with the working of the yard.

During a recent official visit to the island, the minister for defense, Senator Pearce, addressing the workmen, referred to these difficulties, pointing out that the manager and staff, like the workmen themselves, had a duty to perform, and they should regard the manager, not as a hard taskmaster or as one opposed to their interests, but as a fellow-workman who was working with them to attain a certain end, and at the same time to see that the men under him were justly treated.

As a member of a Labor government, Senator Pearce said he believed in men getting a fair day's pay, but there was another side to that which he asked the workmen not to forget, viz., that the government had as much right to expect a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, as the employees had a right to expect that every man and boy in the dockyard should get a fair day's pay. He looked to them for the loyal cooperation which would make shipbuilding in Australia a success, for he wished to show the world that Britons in Australia could build ships just as well as Britons in the northern hemisphere.

Brilliant proof had already been given, the minister said, that Australia could man ships efficiently and effectively, and he was sure that the men he was addressing would prove that Australia could build ships. He appealed to them, as the man responsible for the taking over to the island, to demonstrate not only to Australia, but to the world, that the action had not been a mistake. Continuing, Senator Pearce assured the men of his desire to cooperate with them, and said that so long as he was minister their unions would have the absolute right to represent their cause to him, and he asked them for their best efforts at all times, not only in their daily work, but also that they might settle within the yard any difficulties which might arise.

VENICE FACING FINANCIAL CRISIS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VENICE, Italy—The mayor of Venice has published a statement concerning the grave economic situation of the city, due to the scant traffic in the port and the complete absence of visitors from abroad. To meet the severe crisis the city administration has for six months provided work for the unemployed and administered aid to the absolutely needy, but no longer has the means to carry on this work, which has already cost the city 3,250,000 lire.

An application to the central government has elicited the reply that no assistance can be given to the city, as no such precedent could be established for the larger cities, and no special law would be made for Venice. The city council has made another appeal to Rome for assistance, but it is exceedingly doubtful if any aid will be accorded, and the city will probably be obliged to deal with the [illegible]

NORWAY SHOWN TO HAVE LARGE MERCHANT FLEET

Dr. J. Bruhn Declares There Is in Norway's Shipping One Register Ton Per Inhabitant

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In a recent issue of the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal, Dr. J. Bruhn has an interesting article on Norway's mercantile fleet. No country in the world, Dr. Bruhn writes, has, in proportion to its population, so large a mercantile fleet as Norway. There is in this country one register ton per inhabitant, whereas in Great Britain, the next highest of the seafaring nations, there is in this respect considerably less than half a ton per head of the population.

The mercantile fleet of Norway thus constitutes a much greater portion of the nation's assets than is the case in any other country. It is not, as in most other shipping countries, the necessities of trade that have been the primary cause of the creation of this fleet. It is really the inherent love of the sea, in association with excellent opportunities of exercising it, that has created the Norwegian seaman, and he in turn may be said to have originally created the Norwegian mercantile fleet, which grew in excess of the needs of the trade of the country, and became a kind of public carrier on the sea.

With the exception of the city of Bergen, Dr. Bruhn continues, which has ever since its Hanseatic connections, had a considerable trade, it may be said that the Norwegian mercantile fleet of some 50 years ago swarmed out upon the world from the fjords and narrow inlets of the coast of Southern Norway, from places like Arendal, Kragero, Porsgrund, Grimstad, Tvedestrand, and so forth, then small towns without any trade of importance, and carried the names of these places to the most remote corners of the earth. Not the least important factor in connection with the creation of the present position of the Norwegian mercantile fleet, as a universal carrier at sea, was the willingness of the Norwegian seaman to leave home if need be for years. Norwegian owners, therefore, enjoyed greater liberty in the disposition of their ships than many others.

ITALIANS IN FRENCH ARMY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—An official note has been issued by the ministry of war stating that the Italian government having called out certain categories of reservists, it has been decided to free the Italian volunteers from their engagements in the foreign regiment of the French army. For this reason, therefore, the regiment has been recalled to its depot at Avignon. The regiment which was formed by Lieutenant-Colonel Garibaldi has distinguished itself in the operations in the Argonne. Those Italians who do not wish to return to their country will be allowed to remain in the regiment.

Today on your Fish—

Lea & Perrins SAUCE

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN DURING WAR EXTENSIVE

Account Given of Madame Brigode's Work and the Accomplishments of Women's Emergency Corps—Peace Is Urged

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Mme. Jane Brigode, who, on the occasion of her visit to London last summer to attend the congress of the International Suffragists, gave a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a most interesting account of the growth of the woman's movement in Belgium, has, since the day following Germany's ultimatum to her country, devoted her entire energies to the relief of unemployment and destitution caused by the war. Jus Suffragii, the organ of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, in an article by Helène Goblet d'Alviella, states that on Aug. 3, at a meeting of the Belgian Federation for Woman's Suffrage, which was presided over by Madame Brigode, she proposed the organization of a bureau for the "centralization of feminine energy." Eight days later the Patriotic Union was founded with Madame Brigode as its president, and Mlle. Louise Van den Plas as her able cooperator.

The union almost immediately had to deal with the unemployment difficulty. The industries were coming to a stop, factories were closing and shops shutting. At first work was distributed on a small scale; then came the German occupation and the unemployment problem became more acute. Private means were totally inadequate to deal with the demands made upon the union, and Madame Brigode laid its imperative needs before the National Relief committee who realized the importance of the work which was being accomplished and granted a regular subsidy. Since that date unemployment has been dealt with on an exceedingly large scale.

Austro-German Letter

An open letter from German and Austrian women in answer to that sent by English women at Christmas time is published in Jus Suffragii. The letter begins as follows: "To our English sisters, sisters of the same race, we express in the name of many German women our warm and heartfelt thanks for their Christmas greetings, which we only heard of lately. This message was a confirmation of what we foresaw—namely, that women of the belligerent countries, with all faithfulness, devotion and love to their country, can go beyond it and maintain true solidarity with the women of other belligerent nations, and that really civilized women never lose their humanity." The letter closes with the expression of the wish that the deep community of feeling of many women of all nations "may lay the immovable foundation for the building up of German, English and international relations, which must finally lead to a strong international law of the peoples, so that the peoples of Europe may never again be visited with such wars as these."

Socialist women's meetings have been held in Switzerland by Frau Balabanoff of Milan, at which she emphasized the opposition between the Socialist ideal and the capitalistic world war. She made an appeal to the Swiss to demand peace, an appeal which has been indorsed by the editor of the Gleichheit, who is of the opinion that all Swiss women should sign a demand for peace, and that the demand should be sent to belligerent governments. This action, he thinks, would arouse women of those countries to work for peace.

Norway

In Norway a government bill proposes that an amendment shall be made to the Norwegian law which will allow of women being admitted to be king's counsels. A further proposal is to the effect that "Women belonging to the Church of Norway can, as members of the king's counsel, be appointed heads of the ecclesiastical and the educational departments."

The half-yearly report issued by the Women's Emergency corps is formed of a series of minor reports dealing with the departments into which the work is subdivided. They include social relief, clothing, emergency work rooms, knitting, kitchen work, the guild of housecraft, handy women, paid employment, toy making, refugee relief which includes many subsections, the women's volunteer reserve, land department and the labor bureau.

Under the heading "work accomplished" the following record is chronicled: "As the results of hundreds of personal interviews, we have registered and classified over 3600 voluntary workers, 1474 tested workers in the social relief department alone have been sent to other organizations requiring assistance. Fifty philanthropic societies have received bundles of clothing from our store; 19 army units have been sent parcels of comforts; two tons of clothing from Nelson, New Zealand, has been distributed to 51 poor parishes, hospitals and societies; 28,378 meals have been served in our kitchens; 600 interpreters have been enrolled; 3700 Belgian refugees have been dealt with; 2000 have been housed; 1675 have been clothed; 184 English-women have received hospitality; 703 English women have been clothed; 20,000 names have been card-indexed in connection with the work of the corps.

The toy-making department's work, when considered in conjunction with the further effort which is being made in the same direction by the East London Federation premises to develop into a regular woman's industry. At the toy fair which is to be held at the Agricultural hall, Islington, a stall will be devoted to toys which have been made through the enterprise of suffragettes. The workshop in the Old Ford road managed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst gives work to 20 women. The toy department of the Women's Emergency corps is run on a cooperative basis and has 20 branches in various parts of the country.

AREA UNDER CROP SHOWS ADVANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Figures Given by Government Statist to Indicate Rise Within Past Few Years

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Some interesting particulars showing the increase in the area under crop, fallow, and sown grasses in South Australia have been published by the government statist. In 1883-4 the area under cultivation was 2,754,560 acres, in 1903-4, it was 3,291,083 acres, and in 1913-14, 4,769,459 acres, an increase of 2,014,899 acres, or 73 per cent, on the record of 30 years ago, and 1,478,376 acres, or 45 per cent, on that of 10 years ago. During the last five years there has been a substantial increase in the area annually placed in fallow. In 1909-10 the fallow land totaled 1,198,450 acres, whilst in 1913-14 the acreage placed in fallow for the following season was 1,569,623 acres. The area of fallow land sown last season was nearly equal to half the total area under cereals, and this proportion has been fairly maintained during the last five seasons.

The area actually under crop for the 1913-14 season was 3,169,559 acres, an increase on the previous season of 106,661 acres. Of the total area, 3,104,366 acres were under cereals for grain, hay, and fodder, the balance of the area being devoted to vineyards, orchards, and market gardens. The area under cereals for grain and hay in 1883-4 was 2,256,542 acres, and in 1913-14 it was 3,104,366 acres, the increase being equal to 38 per cent. In comparison with 10 years previously the area under wheat, barley, oats, and hay shows an increase of 911,083 acres, or 41 per cent.

POTATO TICKETS IN GERMANY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to the Berlin press, Wilmersdorf, a suburb of Berlin, is about to issue potato tickets, allotting to each inhabitant for payment 20 pounds of potatoes weekly from the municipal stocks.

ROOS-KEPPEL HALL OPENS AT COLLEGE IN NORTH OF INDIA

New Building at Peshawar Is Named After Present Governor of N. W. Frontier Province

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—Sir Harcourt Butler, the minister for education, presided over an interesting function at Peshawar, in the extreme north of India, a short time ago. The occasion was the opening of Roos-Keppel hall in the Islamia College, in that city. The hall takes its name from the present Governor of the north-west frontier province, Sir George Roos-Keppel, whose firm but equitable rule in a somewhat turbulent area has been eminently pacific in its results.

Sir George Roos-Keppel first came into prominence on the frontier nearly 20 years ago, when he distinguished himself by the success with which he organized raids, or rather counter-raids, into the territory of the turbulent Afridis and other lawless denizens of the no-man's-land that lies between Peshawar and Kabul. The name of "Roos-Keppel the Raider" became a terror to evil-doers on the frontier, and in India a synonym for smart and efficient police work. When the new frontier province was carved out by Lord Curzon, Major Roos-Keppel was marked out for promotion therein, and a few years ago he attained the distinction of being placed in chief command of its affairs. As an administrator he has proved himself to be no less efficient than as a soldier and a guardian of the marches. His firmness provoked a certain amount of opposition from some of the chiefs, and this was carried so far that an organized attempt was made to discredit him a year or two ago. This failed, however, to the satisfaction of lovers of fair play throughout India, and especially of Roos-Keppel's admirers on the frontier.

The inaugural ceremony at the Islamia College proved how greatly Roos-Keppel's strong, but just government is appreciated by the tribesmen. The hall was crowded with frontier and trans-frontier malliks (chiefs) and tribesmen, who applauded at every mention of his name.

Addressing the assembly, Sir Harcourt Butler drew special attention to the spread of educational institutions which had taken place in the frontier province since the advent of Sir George Roos-Keppel, as its ruler. In March, 1908, he pointed out, the total number of public educational institutions in the province was 252, and the total number of scholars was 14,802. In March, 1914, there were 515 educational institutions with 35,743 scholars, and since March, 1914, several hundred schools had been opened. No wonder Sir Harcourt Butler hailed the incumbency of Sir George Roos-Keppel as "the bursting of an educational spring."

SCOTTSDALE RAILWAY EXTENSION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—In the present proposals for extensions of the Scottsdale railway eastward from its present terminus at Branxholm, the new terminus was to be within a mile or so of the township of Moorina, on the south bank of the Ringarooma river. A strong agitation is being made by the residents of the district to have the line extended to the recreation ground at Moorina.

ADVERTISEMENT

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ENGLISH PLAYERS OPEN IN "SIN OF DAVID" AT PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH THEATER—The English Players in "The Sin of David," a three-act drama in verse by Stephen Phillips. First production in this country. Evening of April 6. The cast:

Sir Hubert Lisle	George Relph
Colonel Mardyke	Franklin Dyall
Cotton	Alexander Calvert
Crablove	Frank Bertrand
Finch	Herbert Stanford
Marsh	Frank Conroy
Iron	L'Estrange Millman
A Doctor	Charles Combe
A Messenger	Philip Tonge
Ratcliffe	H. Ashton Tonge
Joyce	Leonard Mudie
Miriam	Viva Birkett
Martha	Agnes Elliot Scott
A Nurse	Beatrice Terry
A Serving Woman	Helen Landess

Followed by "The Van Dycke," a one-act comedy by Cosmo Gordon Lennox. First time here. The cast:

Arthur Blair Woldingham	Claude Beerbohm
John Peters	John Mudie
Dr. Porter	Frank Conroy

At the Plymouth theater last evening the English Players opened their preliminary repertory season with Stephen Phillips' verse drama of the sixteenth century "The Sin of David" and Cosmo Gordon Lennox's one-act comedy "The Van Dycke," with a fairly large audience attending.

The occasion was a happy one in that it proved the newly formed repertory company capable of work of the highest order. It was a happy one, too, in that it was an earnest of a project which has as its purpose the presentation of plays of intrinsic value. Whether the first bill has been well chosen, however, remains to be seen, since "The Sin of David," for all the intense dramatic values involved, speaks only through the mask of tragedy, and will best please those who have interest in it as a literary as well as a dramatic production.

The original play was written some 10 or 12 years ago and based directly upon the Biblical story of David and Uriah. Owing to the strictness of British censorship, its setting was translated into the sixteenth century, David and Uriah becoming officers in the parliamentary army. It was not produced in England until this last season, however, and has never before been presented in this country.

Sir Hubert Lisle, high commander in the parliamentary forces waging war in the fen country with the Cavaliers, comes to take charge of the army headquarters in the home of Colonel Mardyke, a dour, Puritanical old soldier. Arriving aflame with zeal of warfare and sternly acclaiming the virtues that those fighting in the cause must possess, he soon falls in love with Miriam, his host's young wife. Straightway he becomes a man distrait, a commander infirm of purpose, torn between his infatuation and his sense of right.

At the crucial moment of the inward struggle, there comes an order directing the despatch of an officer on a mission from which there can be no return. The colonel is selected by Lisle and dons his armor with fanatic zeal. And as the hoofs of his horse are heard clattering from the courtyard for the last time, Sir Hubert, opening the Bible at random, reads the verse wherein David sends Uriah to the battlefront.

Later we find Lisle and Miriam married and happy with their child. It is exactly three years to a day since Lisle had given the fatal orders to Mardyke. War is still raging. Of a sudden two events occur. Lisle is ordered to command a desperate sally and the child is stricken with a mysterious illness. The husband returns safely but to find that the child has expired. In belated repentance, Lisle confesses his plot against Mardyke to Miriam, who, horrified, declares that they must separate forever. But in eloquent speech Lisle dissuades her from this sacrifice, arguing that the loss of the child constitutes at once a punishment and an atonement and holding thereafter their marriage shall be a spiritual one, and that they shall work out their salvation together.

As may be readily assumed from this story, Mr. Phillips' play contains dramatic material of the most forceful quality, somber though it may be. tI has been the author's choice, however, to give emphasis to the literary rather than the theatrical values of the piece with the result that it lends itself to reading far better than to acting.

As a stage production it has one or two rather serious faults. It is distinctly "thin" in quality. There is a paucity of lines and paucity of action that gives one the impression of having skimmed over a story worth—from a dramatic point of view—more careful perusal. A play so written makes heavy demands upon the talents of any company and it was much to the credit of the English Players last evening that they met these demands admirably.

It is, of course, somewhat of a question as to how popular verse drama may be Certainly with the addition of stage spectacles, as in Mr. Phillips' "Herod," it has proved highly acceptable. Without this spectacular interest, it would seem to have its legitimate appeal to that class of playgoers who have a sincere interest in plays of some purpose beyond that of merely offering a transient amusement. But it is interesting to note in this connection that, though Boston has the reputation of being rather well populated with this particular class of playgoers, it has been the experience of theatrical managers that these good people who join dramatic clubs readily and who talk much of the uplifted drama give but chary support when such attractions are presented here.

An important feature of the presentation of verse drama is the reading of the lines. In this the English Players did excellently with the exception of Miss Birkett, who was often understood last evening only with difficulty. Mr. Dyall's Colonel Mardyke was a thoroughly artistic piece of work. Without affectation or over-emphasis he played the grim-visaged, zealous Cromwellian officer impressively. It was a characterization that rang true throughout. Mr. Relph, who is now well known in Boston for his work in repertory, was admirably fitted to the part of Lisle. His work is always best when he is given plenty of lines, and indeed he rises in the favor of his audience in direct ratio to the length of his speeches, so pleasing are his diction and address.

Miss Birkett, who has also made many friends in Boston, did not quite depict the restless, rebellious young wife chafing under the restraint of her surroundings, that her lines would make us believe her to be. But she possesses a very certain artistry that is full of grace and finesse. The supporting company which filled the minor roles was most satisfactory.

As a whole the play was admirably presented. There is every reason to believe that the English Players are capable of giving performances of the finest quality, and one may look forward with anticipation to the several excellent productions which they now have in preparation.

"The Van Dycke" proved a most original comedy that delighted and thoroughly puzzled the audience up to the moment of its final curtain. Its unexpected denouement proved a clever bit of dramatic legerdemain. To tell the story would be to spoil it for those who have yet to see it. Enough to say that it deals with a most ingenious gentleman Raffles and an amusing "middle class" amateur connoisseur. Both Mr. Beerbohm and Mr. Mudie were capital and proved themselves comedians of no little talent.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Aida," 8.
COLONIAL—"Pygmalion," 8.
CORT—"Kitty MacKay," 8:15.
HOLLIS—"The Little Café," 8.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 2, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—"The Blue Bird," 8.
PLYMOUTH—"The Sin of David," 8:10.
SHUBERT—"Tonight's the Night," 8.
TOY—Dark.
TREMONT—Dark.
WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Hello Broadway," 8:15.
BANDBOX—Washington Sq. Players.
BOOTH—"The Bubble," 8:15.
BRAMHALL—"Coming and Going," 2.
CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:30.
CENTURY—Isadora Duncan, 8:30.
COHAN—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:15.
COMEDY—"The White Feather," 8:15.
CORT—"Under Cover," 8:20.
FORTY-FOURTH—Emma Trentini, 8:15.
GARRICK—Arnold Daly, 8:10.
GLOBE—Montgomery & Stone, 8.
HARRIS—Margaret Illington.
HUDSON—"Alice in Wonderland," 8:30.
IRVING PLACE—German repertoire, 8.
LONGACRE—"Inside the Lines," 8:30.
LITTLE—"Silk Stockings," 8:45.
LYRIC—"The Only Girl," 8:15.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Watch Your Step," 8:15.
PUNCH & JUDY—"The Clever Ones," 8:30.
SHUBERT—"Trilby," 8:15.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—French repertoire, 8:30.
WALLACK'S—Granville Barker's Company.

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"Life," 8.
BLACKSTONE—"Grumpy," 8:15.
CORT—"Keep Moving," 8:15.
GARRICK—Robert Mantell, 8:15.
GRAND—"On Trial," 8:15.
ILLINOIS—"The Girl from Utah," 8:15.
LA SALLE—"The Lady We Love," 8:15.
OLYMPIC—Julian Eltinge, 8:15.
POWERS—Elsie Ferguson, 8:15.
PRINCESS—"Too Many Cooks," 8:20.

"THE LITTLE CAFE" BACK IN BOSTON AT HOLLIS THEATER

HOLLIS STREET THEATER—"The Little Cafe," a musical comedy in three acts, book and lyrics by C. M. S. McClellan, music by Ivan Caryll; evening of April 5. The cast:

Philibert	Maurice Cass
Yvonne	Marjorie Gateson
Albert Loriflan	John E. Young
Katziolinka	Blanche Morrison
Bigredon	Maxfield Moree
Adolphe	Harry Depp
Gaby Gaufrette	Edna Munsey
Loulou Millefleurs	Bessie Stewart
Baron Tombola	R. H. Woodley
Prince Max	Colin Campbell
Colonel Klink	F. Stanton Heck

"The Little Cafe," given in Boston last year before large houses, opened a two weeks' engagement at the Hollis Street theater Monday evening. It is a musical comedy in three acts, book and lyrics by C. M. S. McClellan, music by Ivan Caryll. The piece is founded on the French farce with the same title by Tristan Bernard. It portrays the adventures of a man of good family driven by circumstances to take the position of waiter in a cafe. He falls heir to a fortune, masquerades as a count, is exposed and finally declared to be a real nobleman with an immense income.

The first scene is said to be a facsimile of a cafe in Montmartre. Judged from a moral standpoint, one would not expect much that was commendable to have its origin in that section of Paris. Objectionable features have been eliminated to a large extent, but some parts of the play could still be revised to advantage. If one can overlook or forget these, there is considerable enjoyment to be had from the comedy element and the melodies.

Comedian John E. Young carries through well the leading part, that of Albert Loriflan the waiter, both in acting and singing. Marjorie Gateson is dainty and charming in the character of Yvonne, daughter of the proprietor of the cafe. Her vocal work and that of Blanche Morrison and Edna Munsey are delightful. Perhaps the most pleasing lyric is "Just Because It's You," of which the audience demanded several repetitions. Maurice Cass, as cafe proprietor, and Maxfield Moree, as a promoter, supply a large amount of fun. Harry Depp, as glass washer in the cafe, has a lively part. A large chorus, attractive dancing and brilliant and pretty scenes fill out the popular production.

ROYAL ARCANUM CLUB PLANS

Royal Arcanum officials and Governor Walsh will be the guests of the Royal Arcanum Club at its ladies night to be held at the American House, Thursday evening, April 22. S. M. Brinson of New Berne, N. C., supreme guide, R. A.; C. Edgar Searing, grand regent of Massachusetts, and David F. Dillon, grand-vice-regent of the state, are the officers invited.

CHICAGO ART EXHIBITIONS AND NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—The second purchase of paintings for the city of Chicago has been made by the commission for the encouragement of local art. This time it has bought about $2500 worth from the exhibition of works by artists of Chicago and the vicinity now on at the Art Institute. It has still some $2000 of its council appropriation left. The latest acquisitions will be hung for a time at the Jones school in the downtown district.

The pieces selected were: "Winter" (aquatint), by Louis Oscar Griffith; "Portail Eglise S. Nicholas-des-Champs" (etching), by Otto J. Schneider; "Lake Front at Twelfth Street," by A. F. Tellander; "A Village by the Sea," by Pauline Palmer; landscape, by H. Leon Roecker; "Some House," by Alson Clark; "Winter," by A. H. Schmidt; portrait, by Katharine Dudley; "Polly," by Abram Poole; "Icy Rocks," by Alfred Jansson; "Youth and Moonlight," by Edgar S. Cameron; "Evening White," by Frederic Clay Bartlett; "Parasols," by Ada Gilmore; "Dreams of Future," by Oskar Gross.

Change in Jury System

Out of the discussion arising over the award of prizes by the Municipal Art League, whose jury consisted in part of laymen, has come a new plan which will affect both the jury selected by the Chicago Society of Artists and awards by the Municipal Art League. The idea was evolved by the Chicago Society of Artists and recommends according to the communication presented to the trustees of the Art Institute:

First, that all artists living in Chicago and vicinity, who have exhibited pictures in the annual exhibition during any of the past five years, shall be legal voters for the jury.

Second, any legal voter can be elected on the jury each year.

Third, the number of jurors to be elected shall be 21.

Fourth, the hanging committee shall not consist of over three members, who shall be members of the jury, and elected by the jury.

Fifth, all prizes and awards shall be made by a jury of award. The five jurors receiving the highest number of votes constitute the jury of award, it being understood that no member of the jury of award shall be in competition for any of the prizes.

Sixth, this resolution has no reference to the silver medal of the Chicago Society of Artists, which shall be awarded as heretofore.

Seventh, this resolution further has no reference to the selection of the purchase fund pictures, which shall not be considered as prizes.

In the past the Chicago Society of Artists has named a jury of seven, members of which are ineligible for reelection for two succeeding years. The new plan meets with favor from Newton H. Carpenter, director pro tem. of the museum, and in his opinion will be passed by the trustees, exception only being made, perhaps, to the large size of the jury. In Mr. Carpenter's opinion passing of judgment from the hands of the members of the Municipal Art League, brought about to some extent by this scheme, will not affect the interest of the women in the annual Chicago exhibition.

Architectural Exhibition

The annual Chicago architectural exhibition will be opened in the Art Institute April 8, continuing until April 28. Assistance in managing the exhibition has been rendered to the Chicago Architectural Club by the Illinois Society of Architects, the Illinois chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Art Institute. The exhibits will include the following: Drawings of the permanent buildings at the Panama-California exposition at San Diego and the New York city building at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco by Bertram G. Goodhue; series of designs for various buildings of Johns Hopkins University by Grosvenor Atterbury, New York; decorated panels in inlaid wood designed by Frank Brangwyn; designs for the Minneapolis Museum of Fine Arts and the McKinley birthplace memorial competition by McKim, Mead & White; drawings from the architectural schools of several universities, and also the drawing awarded the traveling scholarship in the Chicago Architectural Club competition; details of residences by Charles A. Platt of New York and others. The architects who delivered the Scammon lectures are also to be represented in the exhibition: Ralph Adams Cram, Thomas Hastings of Carrère & Hastings, and Claude Bragdon. Mr. Bragdon shows some "transparencies" made by the color photography process of his work in Rochester, N. Y.

Art Notes From Chicago

The Art Students League will hold its annual exhibition at the Art Institute from April 8 to 28. The exhibition by a group of Chicago artists announced for this period has been changed to May.

Fifty etchings of Joseph Pennell from the permanent collection of the Art Institute are now hung in one of the galleries.

Edwin H. Blashfield will exhibit his mural paintings made for the home of Everett Morss in Boston at the Art Institute during April.

An exceedingly interesting collection of brocades is now on display in two galleries of the museum. They are Nishiki and Kinran brocades from China and Japan, specimens dating from 1490 to 1812 put together to illustrate the historical development and varieties of weave and design. What the weavers of the east did in the middle ages has never been equaled, it is claimed by students of these ancient textiles.

Sunday afternoon concerts at the institute given through the winter under the auspices of the Woman's Club will come to an end the last Sunday in April. The series has been highly enjoyable and well attended.

"Modern Painting" is the subject of 10 lectures which have been begun on Friday afternoons in Fullerton hall by Miss Lucy Driscoll of the institute and the University of Chicago. "The Rise of Modern Landscape" is the theme of her lecture on April 9.

NEWS OF ART EXHIBITIONS IN NEW YORK ART GALLERIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW YORK—Two new paintings by Zuloaga of Spain are on view at the Kraushaar gallery. Both are almost life-size pictures of Spanish dancers and are in a vein characteristic of the painter. Against dark green backgrounds the figures stand brilliantly lighted and the pattern and texture of their costumes are an important, almost a dominant part of the decorative plan. The unsmiling faces with their apparent coating of grease paint, admirably modeled and skilfully painted as they are, seem but parts of the decoration.

But this is masterly decoration, a pattern of color and texture and light most vigorously wrought. The details of the designs on the dress goods are repeated with unerring patience and precision over broad, unshadowed blocks of canvas. The painter seemed to enjoy doing it. The long silk fringe of the shawl meant even brush strokes of a particular kind 20 inches long but never a one fails. The paintings are a technical tour de force.

Zuloaga's place is important, yet in seeking to place him among his contemporaries one thinks first of his decorative quality, then of his technical mastery—and then hesitates. We admire his art without being moved by his humanity. One turns to his countryman, Sorolla.

There is the love of life, of sunshine, of youth and its gayety in Sorolla. The mood is humanly likable and his paintings are a joy to the world. He is universal; Zuloaga's vision is austerely and rather gloomily Spanish.

In the Bibliothèque Nationale in Madrid, which is a gallery of modern Spanish paintings, four out of five of the subjects are gloomy scenes, most of them rather terrible. History has been searchingly combed for tragic scenes to paint. The canvases are very large and the treatment of a high order. These are not men of small talent. But their subjects are nearly all of this unpleasant type and the bent, apparently, is characteristically Spanish.

One turns to Goya for the parenthood of this oddity, for it certainly is not fathered by Velasquez. But the tendency seems more to belong to a later day and the observer might have to go deeply into contemporary Spanish character to explain it satisfactorily. But Zuloaga's artistic kinship seems traceable to this school. He invests much of his art with the same tragic and gloomy sentiment, the more moving because it is less obvious.

Schoolboy Modernists

Alfred Stieglitz's Little Gallery of the Photo-Secession, in its devotion to modern movements in art away from convention, has followed the Marin exhibition with one of drawings by boys from 8 to 14 years old, pupils of one of New York city's elementary schools. Two shows in former years were of work by untaught boys and girls of from 3 to 11. The aim of this series is to "disclose the invaluable quality of individual observation and the equally valuable impulse toward individual expression, that is present in the unselfconscious child."

It is possible also that the exhibitions have been intended to disclose the intimate relaton between the free, imaginative work of unguided children and that of many modernist painters. And it must be said that the similarity is very striking.

The naive work of these boys, when seen hung to advantage on a gallery wall, most effectively displays a fervor of imagination and a zest of creative endeavor that are a pleasure. They draw with colored crayons and revel in the use of vivid reds and yellows and blues, and with that playful abandon that your modernist seeks so assiduously. And one likes it.

They are elated story-tellers, these children. They go to the circus or parade or look out of their New York windows and see life as a vivid and delectable turmoil of human activities. Their drawings are filled with figures and each one is doing something zestfully. Perspective may be distorted and drawing sketchy but the designs are fairly alive and they have a quite remarkable decorative beauty. It is evident that the dominating impulse in these young artists was an intense interest in the life they saw about them. That, of course, is youth.

The modernists might find matter for thought in this disclosure. It is well enough to use the idiom of youth if you are possessed by its spirit. But the letter without the spirit is of no avail. Primitive art is a child-like thing of many beauties because it came of a child-like spirit. In the hands of the "new" sophistication may it not turn on its adopter to rend him?

To the teachers of the children, Dr. Joseph Cohen and Miss Eda L. Puckhaber, these drawings are significant results of an experiment to substitute a freer method of teaching drawing than the prevailing art instruction. "These drawings," they say, "the work of everyday boys distinguished by no extraordinary gifts or native endowment—are the outcome of a frank departure from the scholastic form, undertaken in the hope that the results might disclose something of what the children themselves might wish to say to us." And "the drawings are not spontaneous productions. They have been influenced by teacher and fellow pupils. But of that active direction which is commonly advocated . . . there has been none."

Making of an Engraving

To make clear the various processes involved in the production of a line engraving the division of prints of the New York Public Library has an exhibition that is of unusual educational value. "The Making of an Engraving" is shown as comprehensively as it could well be without a display of the processes actually in operation. Each step from the preparation of the copper plate and the gelatine transfer of the design to the making of intermediate and final proofs is shown. The tools exhibited are those actually used by noted engravers, and this part of the exhibition is completed by pictures of engravers and printers at work. As is the rule at the library, each exhibit is explained by full and authoritative captions and comments.

The exhibit is augmented by a large group of prints giving a historical survey of the art of engraving. This begins in the middle of the fifteenth century and runs chronologically to the present day.

Ancient Amazonian Pottery

At the Municipal Art Gallery in the Washington Irving high school is shown a collection of ancient pottery excavated by Algot Lange along the Amazon river. The collection is archeologically important and it also has interest for the student of decorative design. Most of the pottery is literally covered with geometric patterns of much ingenuity and beauty, and which contain innumerable ideas for workers in the same field today.

NEW OFFERINGS PRESENTED ON BOSTON STAGES

The following plays and entertainments opened engagements in Boston theaters last night:

PLYMOUTH THEATER—"The Sin of David," by Stephen Phillips, played by the English players. A verse drama of the seventeenth century, its theme borrowed from the biblical story of David and Uriah; well written but somber, and well presented by an all-English company.

SHUBERT THEATER—"Tonight's the Night," a musical comedy presented by the London Gaiety Company. A well mounted piece full of fun and entertainment, clean and swift in action, the costumes and settings in excellent taste.

HOLLIS THEATER—"The Little Cafe," a musical comedy, interesting as to its plot, tuneful as to its music, gorgeous as to its settings. The company is improved since the piece appeared here a year ago.

MAJESTIC THEATER—"The Blue Bird," by Maurice Maeterlinck, an allegory of the children's search for happiness. Not seen here for two years. The cast is greatly changed but the production is a good one.

BOSTON THEATER—"Aida" in English by the Aborn opera company, well cast and well sung. Artists, orchestra and chorus do excellent work.

KEITH'S THEATER—Gertrude Hoffmann's Revue; a little singing, a little dancing and much burlesque.

NEGATIVE WINS RADCLIFFE DEBATE

On a voice vote the negative side was given the decision in the debate of the Civics Club of Radcliffe College yesterday on the question, "Resolved, that the interests of permanent peace demand an increase in our army and navy." A vote of the college is to be taken on the question.

The affirmative team consisted of Elizabeth Jackson gr., Frances Burlingame '18, Elizabeth Brandeis '18 and Ceila Budd '18; the negative, Elizabeth Hawthorn gr., Alice Bryant '17, Adele Blauvelt '16 and Hortense White '17.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON THEATRE
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Nights at 8
Grand Opera in English
Direction of Milton & Sargent ABORN
TONIGHT, Wed. Mat. and Night
"AIDA"
Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Nights & Sat. Mat.,
"MADAM BUTTERFLY"
25c to $1.00

Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Tremont Temple 50c., 35c., 25c., 15c.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
The Memorable Story in Motion Pictures
Capt. Scott at South Pole
Lecture by E. M. WONN
Don't Fail to See
The Penguins
(Comedians of the South)
Weddell Seals
Toothed Whales
FantasticIcebergs

The Business Women's Club Presents
BEATRICE HERFORD
ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES
Jordan Hall
Apr. 7, at 8 P.M.

ABORN COMPANY BEGINS ITS SEASON OF OPERA IN ENGLISH

BOSTON THEATER—Verdi's opera "Aida" in English by a company under the direction of Milton and Sargent Aborn. The cast:

Aida	Estelle Wentworth
Amneris	Mildred Rogers
Rhadames	Morgan Kingston
Amonasro	John Graham
Ramfis	Alfred Kaufman
The King	George Shields
The Priestess	Florence Coughlin
The Messenger	Frederick Chapman

The music was directed by Josef Pasternack. The stage was directed by Charles H. Jones.

The Aborn brothers have made a national cause of popular opera and incidentally they have supported the cause of opera in English. They have, as a rule found a friendly public in Boston, coming here for a spring season. They have called out good audiences at every visit except one, when there seemed to have been too much regular subscription opera during the winter to permit a successful supplementary season. They should have enthusiastic houses now of all times, when the winter has been without regular opera.

The musical public of Boston will want first of all to know what effect the period of support by the Metropolitan opera company and the City Club of New York has had on Aborn art. The question that the town is asking of those who attended the performance of "Aida" last night is, "What has the Century Opera experience done for the Aborn stage and for the Aborn music?"

And frankly the answer must be made that Aborn opera in artistic aim is just the same thing today that it always was. No change whatever in general ideas of stage management or in musical presentation has taken place as a result of the period of millionaire support. Neither the wealth nor the civic enthusiasm of the Century Opera guarantors has had the slightest effect on the main purpose of the institution which the persistent brothers direct. Those who attend the performances now in progress at the Boston theater will see the same sort of stage and will hear the same kind of singing as in the early Aborn days.

But there is this to be said about it. While the stage management is still of the old school, it is smoother and more efficient. And while the singing is still of the sentimental and romantic variety, what might be called the "Robin Hood" school, it is admirably executed. The methods of Aborn opera then, are precisely what they always were, but the standards according to which those methods are carried out are vastly better than they used to be. In other words, the house of Aborn remains, as under all historic and social law it should remain, unchanged. Its administration, however, has immeasurably improved.

Musically, all the purposes of the company are summarized in the work of the tenor, Morgan Kingston. The success of popular opera has always depended largely on the tenor. An artist close to the matinee idol sort has been the desirable man. Naturally, the success of the Aborns, when they went in for opera in English, depended on their finding an English-singing artist of manly voice and of romantic temperament for the leading tenor work. Mr. Kingston was one of the mainstays of the Century opera company, being discovered and nurtured to the life heroic by the kindly brothers. He is an ideal singer, the peculiar demands of his institution considered. What he would be in any other kind of company, there is no telling. And there is no need of telling. The important thing is that he fills the bill to perfection where he is.

Mr. Kingston has a voice of large range, of a mixed tenor and baritone quality, round and full in the lower notes and clear and free in the higher. His enunciation is distinct and his knack for making English text and Italian melody fit together is peculiarly happy. He has an instinct for vocal craftsmanship which tells him how to do that last work of joining words to music which the translator has to leave undone. Where other singers would make the translation, however good, sound awkward, he makes it sound easy and fluent. As an actor, Mr. Kingston is quaintly melodramatic, as his institution expects him to be. He does his stage routine in the mechanical way prescribed, but he manages here, as in his singing, to make the formal seem natural. He did the best when he got free altogether of the geometric rulings of the stage management, as in the Nile scene. He won, and well deserved, applause for his study of Radames, the unwilling betrayer of his country, in this scene.

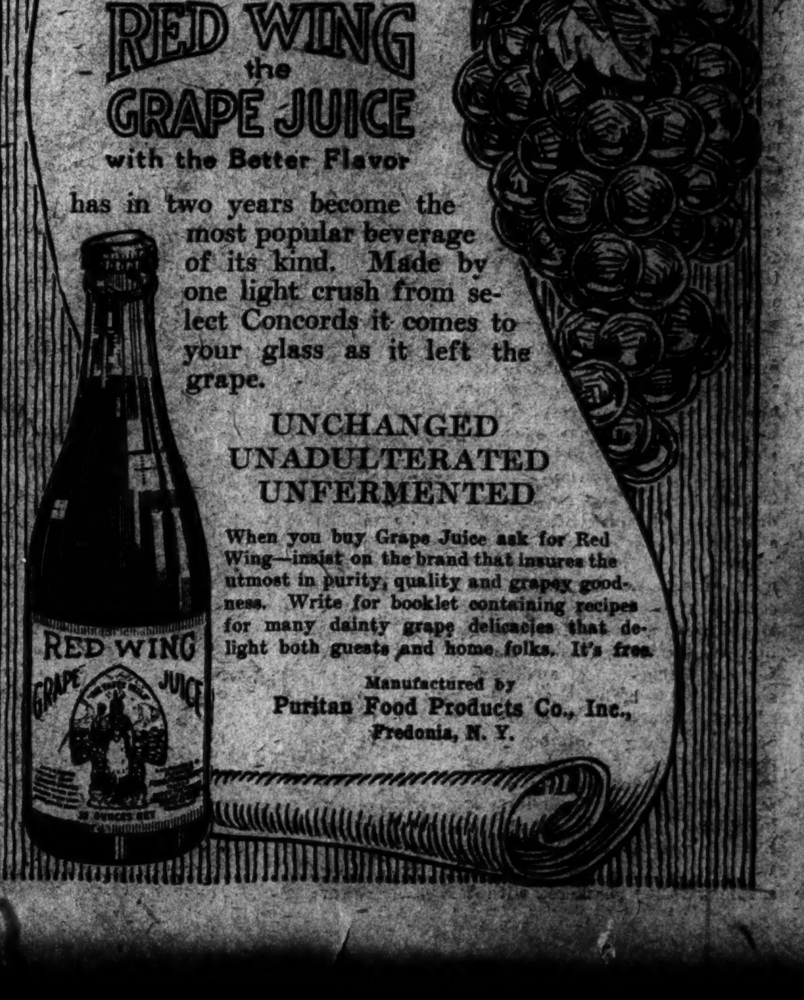
All the singers were competent. Misses Wentworth and Rogers and Mr. Graham were excellent in the soprano, contralto and baritone roles. Messrs. Kaufman and Shields were up to the mark in the exacting bass roles. Mr. Pasternack directed the music like a conductor who knew his score thoroughly. He commanded his stage with authority in the triumph scene of the second act and, by tapping on his music rack at certain times of stress, he managed to hold his orchestra up to its duty. Players of the ability of the men under his baton should not allow such tapping to be done. They should attend to their parts so carefully that it would not be necessary. Conducting and orchestral playing cannot be considered in the light of interpretation where such schoolmastering has to be resorted to. There is no excuse for inferior instrumental work in these opera performances. The orchestra is the weak department of the Aborn organization, not in musical ability, but in discipline. It should rise at once to the general standard.

WOONSOCKET HIGH SCHOOL DEDICATED

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Woonsocket's new high school building on the Villa Nova site was formally dedicated Monday afternoon. Governor Beeckman, Congressman Kennedy and President Faunce of Brown were among the guests. Dr. William F. Barry, chairman of the building committee, was the presiding officer. He gave interesting facts about the $155,000 structure. The old high school building on Boyden street, erected 38 years ago, will be occupied by the Rachel Harris manual training school and other classes.

KANSAS ATTORNEYS TO MEET

TOPEKA, Kan.—County attorneys of Kansas will meet in Topeka, April 30, and dissect the new laws of state importance passed by the recent Legislature. Addresses will be made by Justice Silas Porter, of the state supreme court, and by S. N. Hawkes, assistant attorney general, says the Capital.



NEW EXHIBITIONS OPEN IN ART GALLERIES OF BOSTON

At the Artists Guild Miss Mary Macomber Has Showing—Arthur C. Goodwin, Eben F. Comins and Mr. Hawkins Also Have Paintings and Pastels on View

Miss Mary L. Macomber has a collection of eight paintings on exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury street. They are all large canvases, containing figures of allegorical, symbolic or theological import. They are painted in a mystical manner, the heads and faces all showing dimly through nimbus effects of pink, yellow or cool tones. Most engrossing of the eight is one called "Maternity," which represents a mother with a babe in her lap, with a second child at her knee. The work is so composed that the mother and the child at her knee frame the babe on the lap, which thus becomes the center of interest. The babe on the knee looks out from the picture with perturbed inquiry. The eye will not rest on the central figure for long, because of the action expressed in the features of the two outer ones. The mother, in profile, looks expressively at the child at her knee, who is also in profile and is returning the mother's look earnestly. There is longing in the mother's face and a radiance in the second child's face of irresistible charm.

Each painting has a poem attached to the lower part of the frame, written by the artist. In some instances the poem is a necessary key to the picture, as in the case of "The Milky Way." The verses here request that the messengers of the sky drop flowers of light for the purification of the world. The picture contains seraphic figures flying among stars, carrying nebular bouquets in their arms. A plume of light rises from the brow of each figure, as a feather, giving the aerial effect the subject requires.

An allegory which especially needs its poem to make its meaning clear is "The City," which is a picture of a woman sitting in the window of a fanciful town. She looks welcomingly out of the picture, a somewhat pre-Raphaelite type of face. The poem says:

"Within the House of Life the City dwells."

And the figure is supposed to represent the opportunities of city life that await all comers, according to their wishes and their talents.

Another subject, "Water of Life," is symbolic of the enjoyment of art and beauty in nature, according to individual inclination. Three women are represented approaching a third, who has in her gift things for eye and ear to experience. Another picture is an "Annunciation" with the virgin in profile and a winged figure bringing the message. The hand and lily and face of the virgin are silhouetted against a yellow light. In this light appears a dove poised conventionally in the center of the scene.

Another picture is "The Rose Bower," which represents one damsel playing an organ and two damsels listening. The others are entitled, "Bearer of the Soul," and "Love and Memory."

Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Comins

At the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, there has been placed on exhibition this week a two-man show of much interest, comprising paintings by Edward Mark Curtis Hawkins and Eben F. Comins. Mr. Hawkins is a young landscape painter who is practically unknown to the public although he had been painting for a number of years. He has had but one exhibition—that in Baltimore—and since then his works have failed for some reason to find their way into the exhibition galleries or the art shops.

Mr. Hawkins is a student of James McNeill Whistler and the Whistler influence is plainly manifest in his work. From no other master could he have caught the trick of giving us such effective two-color harmonies. And from no other artist could he have learned the value of extreme simplicity. But an imitator of Whistler he is not. Unlike Whistler he cares little for nuances and for fine gradations of color. Rather does he paint directly, in flat colors and with a quick heavy brush. Practically all of his compositions show dark green foliage silhouetted against an evening or night sky of dark blue or violet or peaceful mountain valleys in moonlight.

In every one of the artist's pictures there is apparent a great amount of sentiment and "atmosphere" that is surprisingly subtle, considering his direct methods of working. Under careful examination this proves to be due to a choice of color tone that is remarkably accurate. His cool blue evening skies, though they be absolutely flat, have a depth of hue that lends to the imagination unfathomable distance, while his moonlight tones have all the clear, cold quality that only moonlight possesses.

At first glance his canvases strike the observer as being rather hard, due to the coolness of his colors and the flatness of his color masses. But each new inspection brings a new sense of beauty and with this advent of added charm the sense of hardness soon vanishes. One of his best and most characteristic pictures is "Evening Star," which shows a strip of land by the water's edge, its cluster of tall trees reflected in the still blue waters and silhouetted against an equally blue night sky. Simple, effective, appealing in sentiment and possessing an intrinsic quality that lifts it far above the level of any mere impressionistic sketch, these are its qualities.

More delicate in its coloring is "The Seine," showing a number of well-composed poplars reflected in light blue water and rising against a light blue sky. Another, equally delicate is "Morning Moon," a symphony in violet and blue. "Over the Valley" is another canvas that attracts especially. It shows a rolling valley checkered with fields and dotted with foliage sharply delineated under the cool, soft rays of the full moon rising in the heavens.

More dramatic is the larger canvas, named for some reason "The Road to Sin," presenting to the eye a short vista of road running between bordering trees and almost lost to sight in the dusk of night. A pale moon rises over the tree tops, its rays here and there finding reflection in the shrubbery along the roadside.

Mr. Hawkins' pictures are worth studying. His present display is an earnest of work that should bring him no little popularity and a host of admirers.

The presence of a price list in plain sight is a convenience to the art-buying public that should be adopted by every gallery.

Mr. Comins' Work

Quite different is the work of Mr. Comins, who is presenting a varied display of portraits, landscape and figure sketches and a large decorative canvas. Mr. Comins' work is well known in Boston. One is always sure of finding in his canvases excellent composition, a carefully selected and harmonious color scheme and a distinct "effectiveness" that is usually legitimate, though sometimes too obviously premeditated.

One may surmise in viewing the artist's work that he is essentially a thoughtful and rather methodical painter, one well acquainted with the rules of good painting and obeying them rather faithfully. All of which is a matter for rejoicing in these days when innovation in art would seem to let novelty excuse poor draftsmanship, coloring and composition.

Attention is called at once in the Comins' exhibit to his largest canvas, "The Annunciation," a semi-conventional ecclesiastical mural design rather modern in its coloring and handling. It is a carefully thought out composition and in its harmony of delicate color tones it is delightful. Its cool violets, pinks and blues are most skilfully blended and balanced, the drawing of the drapery on both the Angel and the Virgin is admirable, while the expression on the face of the latter, half-expectant, half-wondering is a clever bit of painting.

Most accurate in its drafting and refreshing in its coloring is the portrait of "Miss A. V. C." with its interest centered in the eyes, as it should be in all good portrait painting. Equally pleasing are Mr. Comins' portraits of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Longyear, Jr., and their infant son. Here the artist has shown his ability to paint canvases that are not only good portraits but excellent decorative compositions. Mr. Comins is showing as well several more effective but less interesting figure and portrait studies, marked by sharp contrasts of flat color masses and well composed area cutting. A group of small figure studies includes two that are full of "human interest," his "Mother and Child" and his "At the Country Club Races," the latter reminiscent of George Bellows in its handling. There are also shown a number of landscape sketches full of color and light.

Arthur Goodwin's Pastels

Some of the most interesting and effective pastels that have yet been done by Arthur C. Goodwin are being shown in the galleries of Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street, this week. Mr. Goodwin has chosen as the subject of the series of 18 pastels which make up the present display the new custom house tower. With this as his central motif he gives us one vista after another of Boston streets and the wharves along the water front, in midsummer and midwinter.

Those familiar with the many studies of the city's streets that Mr. Goodwin has given us in the past know that their chief charm lies in the very love of his subject that is so manifest in the artist's work. Whether he choose to depict a dramatic composition of a darkening, canyon-like business street with its highest buildings aglow with sunset tints or a poetic rendering of a snow-covered city square in the half-lights of a winter's afternoon, one realizes that Mr. Goodwin "felt" the value of the scene and in this "feeling" it was able to transmit his impression effectively.

There may be some opportunity for adverse criticism in Mr. Goodwin's pastel work, but such criticism would consist in pointing out the things that the artist had not done at all rather than the things that he had done badly. For it is plain that he is well content not to exceed certain limitations. He chooses to register his impressions rapidly, with a free, quick stroke. There is no unnecessary detail, no working over. Directness, vigor, and spontaneity, there are always in evidence. If the work seems a bit "sketchy" on this account, it is none the less lasting in its effect.

A choice among the score of pastels must necessarily be a personal one, for their quality is very even. "Blackstone Street," with its tall, blue tower silhouetted against a vibrant sky of opalescent hue, and its buildings, half in warm shadow and half in warmer sunlight, is a splendid bit. "State street," lost in the violet haze of a late winter's afternoon, is full of mystery and "metropolitan" atmosphere. Quite different in their handling, but equally delightful, are the glimpses of the tower across the Public Garden in summer and from the open squares of the city in winter, the latter rendered in delicate violets, blues and white. A well-rendered picture not included in the catalogue shows the new Evans Memorial picture gallery.

NEED OF ART IN DRESS SUBJECT OF MRS. CARSON

There is little use in knowing a great deal about art unless this knowledge is applied in a practical way. This was the message which Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson brought to her audience yesterday afternoon in an illustrated lecture on "Color and Dress" at Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple. As in approaching a picture the first thing the observer notes is the color most in evidence, so the color of a person's clothes is what makes the first impression; therefore color, Mrs. Carson argued, is what should be given first consideration when new clothes are being selected.

The best plan for every woman to follow, according to Mrs. Carson, is to find out what color she as an individual can wear best and then keep to this color permanently. There is altogether too much use of black in people's clothes nowadays, she maintained, and she predicted that 10 years from now, color will be much more in evidence, especially with the men, who will discover that they can wear to advantage suits in browns, plum shades and hunter's green.

For street attire Mrs. Carson urged that women wear monotone costumes, leaving harmonies of contrast for house and party gowns. The three colors which can be best worn on the street, she said, were blue, green and golden brown. These are the three colors which appear most often in nature, and women who wear these colors blend with the landscape, as it were, and save themselves from being over-conspicuous. However, red may also be worn on the street, provided the costume is a unit of color.

Mrs. Carson urged that women give particular attention to rainy day costumes and brighten up dull shades with blues and reds, by adding trimmings in these colors to coats, wearing veils of the same hues and carrying colored umbrellas. This is one way, she declared of making it easier for the public to feel cheerful, and it is the duty of every woman and girl in choosing her apparel to think not only of herself but of the effect of her clothes on the people who have to look at her.

To illustrate her points the lecturer used large dolls, dressing them in various colors so the audience could see the effect upon complexion and the color of eyes and hair.

The next lecture in the series, to be given April 8, will be on "The Fallacies of Fashion."

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD TO HOLD TICKER INQUIRY

Complainants Say They Should Be Given Right to Obtain Stock Quotations

Inquiry as to character of service furnished by ticker companies, whether it is intrastate or interstate, will be decided tomorrow morning at a conference between representatives of the ticker companies and complainants, with the public service commission.

The complainants allege they were denied service after they had made applications because of an agreement between the ticker companies and the New York stock exchange, which provides that only those applications approved by the exchange can receive service.

It is contended that the ticker companies should be compelled to furnish service to every one applying for it, providing they were willing to sign an agreement with the companies "that the quotations were to be used only for the benefit of themselves and their customers, and that their business is legitimate, and that they have no connection in any way, shape or manner with bucket shops or illegal stock trading concerns."

It is the contentions of these ticker companies, in the first place, that the service is of an interstate character, and if it is not interstate, the quotations are the property of the New York stock exchange, that the exchange has the right to designate who shall receive these quotations, and that decisions have been rendered by the higher courts affirming this contention.

This is the first case of the kind to come before the commission.

STUDENTS DISCUSS PROHIBITION AT HARVARD TONIGHT

Harvard students will discuss prohibition tonight at Phillips Brooks house, Cambridge, following addresses by Elon S. Borton, national secretary, and Mark R. Shaw, field secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association under the auspices of the Harvard Prohibition League.

These men are engaged in organizing campaigns for prohibition in the colleges of the country.

Temperance men among the students are making a particular effort to interest the members of the university in the work, coming as it does at a time when several petitions asking for class decisions on temperance at the class socials are being circulated.

PUBLIC VOTERS RALLY

Young men of the city are invited to attend the new voters' rally to be held tomorrow evening in the Old South Meeting House under the auspices of the City History Club. The speakers will be Maj. Henry L. Higginson, Samuel W. McCall and Michael J. Murphy, justice of the municipal court. Prizes for essays will be awarded and the winner will read his manuscript. Major Higginson will preside.

"THE BLUE BIRD," FAIRY PLAY, AT MAJESTIC AGAIN

MAJESTIC THEATER—Return and farewell engagement of the fairy play, "The Blue Bird" by Maurice Maeterlinck; evening of April 5. The cast:

Mummy Tyl	Ethel Brandon
Daddy Tyl	R. Morgan
Tyltyl	George Dunn
Mytyl	Eleanor Davidson
Fairy Berylune	Elizabeth Evans
Bread	John Sutherland
Fire	Angelo Romeo
Tylo, the Dog	Henry Duggan
Tylette, the Cat	Thomas K. Corless
Water	Gwendolyn Valentine
Milk	Isabelle Le Page
Sugar	George Sylvester
Light	Martha Messenger
Granny Tyl	Ethel Brandon
Gaffer Tyl	Dore Davidson
The Tyl Brothers and Sisters	Albert Benton, Marcus Rough, Nellie Collins, Eleanor Davidson, Ruth Seymore

Tyltyl and Mytyl are still looking for the blue bird, for although they found it last night at the Majestic during the presentation of Maeterlinck's play, just as everything was about to be happily concluded the blue bird flew away, and tonight the children will have to begin their search all over again. Even Tyltyl's earnest request to the audience, "If any of you find the blue bird, won't you please bring it back?" is not going to help the situation, for, according to the poet, happiness, typified by the blue bird, is so illusive that even when found and shared, it takes wings unto itself the very same hour.

Fortunately the children never grow discouraged, and so it was last night. They started out with as much enthusiasm and joy as if they had never been on the quest before, and the audience, quite in a mood to believe this, followed with ready delight the travels of the fantastic group who left the woodcutter's cottage on Christmas eve to journey again into regions strange and beautiful.

"The Blue Bird" is a fairy fantasy, the story of a dream. Therefore it is to be taken as a matter of course that the children are accompanied by creatures who represent Bread, Water, Sugar, Milk, Fire, and their pet Cat and Dog, and that the leader of the party should be a very lovely creature called Light. The Cat is treacherous from the first and conspires to keep the children from finding the bird, while the Dog, loyal to the end, shows such devotion to his little god, Tyltyl, as makes him seem wholly human.

The scenic effects are such as are demanded by the presentation of a dream—unexpected, mysterious, beautiful. In the Land of Memory where the children find their grandfather and grandmother and brothers and sisters, is such a blending of the real and unreal as seems appropriate to the popular conception of sleep and death but which leaves the audience with a certain sadness. The joy of the grandmother and grandfather over the visit of Mytyl and Tyltyl was so real in its expression at last night's presentation, that it became the more pathetic, and led naturally to the atmosphere demanded by the next scene, which occurs outside the churchyard.

The misty gloom of this scene is followed by the brightness and beauty of the garden of lilies which burst into bloom out of the dense blackness. The element of the unexpected is what makes this moment so impressive to children and audience alike, and it seemed a pity that at last night's performance the poet's message, "There are no dead," spoken by the wondering Tyltyl, should have been almost lost to the audience by the sudden burst of music from the orchestra, which added too quickly to this scene of light and color the element of harmonious sound.

In the Kingdom of the Future, the Palace of Night, and the Land of Happiness, the children continue their search in vain. And then when the journey is done, they find the blue bird at home, and with impulsive unselfishness give it to a little neighbor girl. She is at once made happy and well but the bird flutters out of her hands.

George Dunn as Tyltyl is a real boy. He delights the audience by speaking so he can be heard. Ethel Brandon as Mummy Tyl is all that one could ask as an exemplification of real maternal love and solicitude while the faithful Dog Tylo, played by Henry Duggan, wins the hearts of all by his unflagging devotion and realistic cries when parted from his little master, whom he plainly adores.

The dances are in keeping with the general dream-like atmosphere and add much to the appeal made throughout by the many pleasing blendings of light and shade in the scenic effects.

W. C. T. U. BOARD TO HOLD SESSION

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold its annual midyear session at state headquarters, 541 Massachusetts avenue, on Wednesday and Thursday. The session will convene at 1:30 p. m. Wednesday and continue throughout the afternoon, evening and Thursday morning. Thursday at 1:30 p. m. there will be an institute open to the public except during the period from 2:30 to 3:30 when Mrs. Rumsely Jenness will speak.

Thursday evening the official board of the state W. C. T. U. will be in session and a playlet will be presented.

SCHOOL BOARDS ARE TO CONFER

One of the series of conferences of special interest to school committee members arranged by the state board of education will be held April 10 from 10 to 1 o'clock in Kingsley hall, Ford building, Boston. Such topics as school finance, relationship of the school committee to the superintendent, relationship of superintendent to teachers, and ways and means of increasing the efficiency of [illegible] be discussed.

The New Gloves

The Newest Shade Is Ivory and the Washable Cape Gloves Are Strong Favorites

The Washable Cape Gloves in the new ivory and sand shades—also in tan—are the season's favorites.

The Biarritz style is much in favor this season; also the new dogskin gloves with black embroidered backs, the new butternut shade in suedes and the imported Ibex Gloves in white.

From our unparalleled assortment of imported and domestic gloves for Spring we quote the following excellent values:

Women's Kid Gloves — Neilson 2-clasp overseam and pique gloves, in all the leading shades; also white, black and black sewn white........**1.65 and 1.75**

Women's Suede Gloves — In 1-clasp pique style, in the new butternut shade with heavy black embroidery........**1.75**

Women's Cape Gloves — 8-button strap, ivory Cape gloves, outseam sewn........**2.25**

Women's Kid Gloves—8, 12 and 16-button pique kid gloves, in black, tan, and black sewn white, **2.75, 3.50 and 4.00**

Women's 2-Clasp Real Kid Gloves—In sand, gold, tan, black, white, and black sewn white with black heavy embroidery........**1.50**

Women's Cape Gloves—In one-clasp, ivory and putty shades, with black embroidery........**1.50**

Women's Kid Gloves—16-button, white, real kid gloves, overseam sewn, Specially priced........2.10

The New Fabric Gloves

Some of the new fabric gloves are as perfect in style and fit, and almost the equal in appearance, to the best kid. We quote as follows:

Women's 16-Button Silk Gloves—in black, sand, mastic, white, white embroidered black and black embroidered white........1.00 and 1.50

Women's 16-Button Chamoisette Gloves—In white, pongee and gray........79c and 1.00

Women's 2-Clasp Chamoisette Gloves—In all the new Spring shades, also white and natural........50c and 75c

Women's Chamoisette Gloves—2 clasps, silk lined, in sand, white and natural........1.00

Women's 8-Button Duplex Gloves—In pongee, white, tan and gray........1.00

Women's 8-Button Duplex Gloves—with three rows of embroidery, in mastic and white........85c

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Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

"TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT" OFFERED BY LONDON GAIETY COMPANY

SHUBERT THEATER—The London Gaiety company presents "Tonight's the Night," musical comedy in two acts and four scenes, book by Fred Thompson, music by Paul A. Rubens; evening of April 5. The cast:

Henry	Lauri de Frece
Montagu Lovitt-Lovitt	Teddy Webb
The Hon. Dudley Mitten	Wilfrid Seagram
Robin Carraway	Davy Burnaby
Lord Tolly Ridgmont	G. Oliver Smith
Alphonse	Edward Nainby
Albert	Cecil Clovelly
Policeman	Philip Travers
Pedro	Maurice Farkoa
Victoria	Fay Compton
Beatrice Carraway	Ethel Baird
Angela Lovitt-Lovitt	Alison Shipworth
Daisy de Monthe	Beatrice von Brunner
June	Emmy Wehlen

You are to infer from the explanatory note in the program of "Tonight's the Night" that "daintiness, delicate charm and essential politeness," which characterize Gaiety productions, are to be in evidence in this production. You are at perfect liberty to quarrel with the descriptives, but after the show you are willing to concede that the man who wrote them meant well. There is a finish and a well-balanced proportion about the presentation of this piece rarely attained by a made-in-America production.

On its mechanical side the settings and costumes are novel. A black and white room in the first act forms the frame and background for the kaleidoscopic costumes. Color and design of the settings are unusual and are so well handled that the atmosphere borders on but does not touch the bizarre. The costumes have another note of oddity, both in hue and style. There is a touch strongly reminiscent of Bakst about them, a flavor of the so-called modern trend in art. The electrician has helped greatly in the effects, for the lighting is handled with much skill.

It seemed a pity that the augmented and well-handled orchestra should have had so thin material to work with, for the musical part of "Tonight's the Night" is its weakest. Catchy tunes are lacking and the chorus work does not round up in memorable harmony. The addition of a bassoon gave splendid opportunity for orchestral colorings of which no advantage was taken.

A slight thread of plot holds the comedy together, but the interest is rather not so much in what the characters are going to do as in how they are going to do it, and the show would be a success with this company even though the plot were less than it is. Gathered at a house party at the Carraways' home in Maidenhead are a [illegible]

To test the fiance and also Robin Carraway, Mrs. Carraway has her maid Victoria address notes to them asking them to meet a woman in a pink domino at a ball in London. Victoria writes another note and herself goes in a pink domino. Of course there is a confusion of dominoes and about this idea such twisted threads of drama as are woven are twined.

Part of the admirable sense of proportion about the whole show is due to the work of the chorus, both girls and men. There is no over-emphasis anywhere, and the movements and drills of the concerted numbers are full of natural motions rather than an unpleasant assertiveness often seen in musical comedy.

The principals in the cast all established a friendly feeling between them and the audience, for all acted well. Lauri de Frece as Henry offered many novelties in his dances and songs and was warmly applauded. Miss Wehlen as June was most attractive in her dances. Davy Burnaby put humor and force into his part and his verse that begins "Crazy Clara's cooking cakes for Cossacks" was hugely liked by the house. Teddy Webb out of long experience has learned how to stir the risibles of his audience.

There was a large audience which liked the show immensely.

MISS HOFFMANN ON KEITH'S BILL

Gertrude Hoffman's Revue heads the bill at Keith's this week. There is much noisy action in it, but little music and little dancing. The Arab tumblers do their strenuous work with the reward of much applause. Bizarre settings are used for the amusements. The rest of the bill is of good quality. Arnout brothers, clowns, give excellent entertainment. Josie Heather, who sings to the accompaniments of Henry Marshall, wins deserved applause of the clearness of her enunciation.

COMMANDERY ROUTE DESCRIBED

Describing and illustrating the route it will cover, Joseph Warren commandery, K. T., which is planning to attend the next triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment at Los Angeles, Cal., listened to an illustrated lecture last night in the [illegible]

THEATER NOTES

A benefit performance of "Balaustion's Euripides," a Greek play dramatized by Helen Archibald Clarke and based on Browning's "Blauston's Adventure" and "Aristophanes' Apology," is to be given by the Boston Browning Society at the Plymouth theater Tuesday afternoon, April 20. The play will be produced and staged by Livingston Platt assisted by William C. Willson. The proceeds are to go to the Women's Peace party and the unemployed of Boston.

In obedience to an order issued by Mayor Curley, the motion picture men who would present the Bosworth film, "Hypocrites," in Boston, are now searching for an artist who can drape the woodland nymphs appearing in several thousand feet of the film with garments of paint. The mayor has declared that unless this is done, the pictures cannot be shown in this city.

Mayor Curley has also declared that he will not allow motion pictures of the Willard-Johnson fight to be shown here, on the ground that it "degrades public decency." Tomorrow the mayor is to hold a public hearing on the film entitled "The Birth of a Nation," which is booked to be shown here beginning Saturday. Various negro organizations are opposed to its presentation on the ground that it gives an unfair picture of the colored race.

PLANNING BOARD FUND TO BE LARGER

Under suspension of the rules, the council yesterday voted to amend the ordinances so as to allow the city planning board to spend $5000 a year instead of $3000 as at present.

An order was passed asking Mayor Curley to ascertain why the ward 17 municipal building has not been opened to the public. Another order asks the mayor to consider the advisability of establishing a branch library in Forest Hills.

NEW THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY AT HARVARD

According to an agreement just passed by the Harvard and Andover Theological Seminary, the books of both institutions pertaining to theological study will be housed in a building to be erected by Andover. The new library building is to contain a reading and reference room large enough to accommodate about 50 readers, and a stack for about 200,000 volumes, [illegible]

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

(Models from Zimmermann, Paris. Reproduced by permission)

Titles in order from left: Maroussia, Alsace, Les Allies, Sacha, Sambre et Meuse, Hansi

Spring Semi-Evening Gowns and Tailleurs of Paris Design That Are Both Attractive and Practical

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Charming, as usual, the models at Madame Zimmermann's, this very Parisian house. Sober in hue, as befits the moment, discreet and chic in cut and trimming, the models are eminently practical and wearable. The two semi-evening gowns shown were both black, and either could be worn at smart afternoon functions as well. The first, Maroussia, of black tulle over a foundation of soft black satin; the black tulle very full, but held in with four bands of black satin; the sash also of black satin, with a folded-over effect, and two straight ends at the side finished with jet cabochons; the bodice full and made of net, with a straight little coatee effect of satin in the back, hanging loose and square from the shoulders to below the waist, while in front the satin took more the form of braces; the sleeves of black Chantilly and transparent, veiled in the tulle, and the waistcoat, charming collar and cuffs of pale rose chiffon fastened with tiny buttons of the same. A dainty tie of black was threaded through the collar and tied under the chin.

The second semi-evening gown was also of black tulle, charmingly made, full, with bands of black satin graduated and quite low down, and named "Alsace." The hem of the tulle embroidered in jet, as also the ends of the wide sash draping the hips and tying behind in a big baby bow and ends, and the smart apron front hanging from waist to knees. The bodice was of black satin over a front of net, and a spray of rose heather on the left side front; the sleeves were charming, set on in a full little bishop style from the mid-upper arm to elbow, circled with narrow bands of satin and with a gleam of jet to catch them in close at the elbow. A dépassant of sheer black tulle was the only trimming of the décolleté.

A feature this season is the extreme plainness of the top of evening bodices. "Les Alliés" is a smart tailored suit in black satin, the very newest thing in cut and style, with its jupe en forme, and its full basque on the hips. A smart touch of color is given in the ends of the tie over sash, hand embroidered in silks.

Quite one of the smartest gowns is "Sacha," of dark blue serge and black satin; the front and back panel of the skirt of blue serge, the sides of three shaped flounces of black satin, the panels of serge most daintily embroidered in black silk in a pattern of large checks from the knees downward. The wide sash is of black satin, buttoned at the back, the blousing bodice of the blue braided in black. The sleeves, from upper arm, set on under braiding, were of black satin, finished with great buttons at the lower arm, and open, allowing a charming wide cuff of white chiffon to escape. The wide collar, too, was of white chiffon, with enough "apprêt" in it to make it stand up well.

"Sambre et Meuse" is a beautifully tailored suit of blue gabardine, with trimmings of wide black silk braid for the sash, the ends bound with gabardine, this sash coming to the edge of the coat in front, and threading through plaits in the longer back. The motifs of fine soutache and the blue galalite buttons were all just right.

Our favorite "tailleur" was undoubtedly "Hansi," full of charming Parisian touches. The material, dark blue gabardine over a dépassant of green, the same green lining the coatee, which was loose and somewhat longer at the back than in front, and embroidered in exquisite shades from the shoulders down in the back and in a point upward in the front, with fine braiding of black across the bust and neck, with huge green buttons to fasten it. The Medici collar was lined with the same soft green satin as the lining of the coat, and the sleeve set in at the upper arm under braiding. The fulness of the coat at the back was kept in two plaits by a threading through of braid and tassels.

Perennial Flowering Herbs May Need Special Care

After herbaceous perennials have been growing in a single spot for several years they often show signs of failing and may even become unsightly if allowed to continue without special care. The simplest way to postpone such a condition is to fertilize these plants liberally from year to year and especially when they are seen to be on the wane. One reason for decline is that the plants have used up certain forms of plant food in the soil which cannot be conveniently replaced. Then certain weeds which fill the soil with underground stems become so mixed with the flowering herbs that they deprive the latter of the food which would normally attend to the production of good flowers. When these weeds once get in a clump of perennial herbs there is only one thing left to do, namely, to dig up the whole clump, break it into pieces and remove every particle of the weeds, for with all such weeds as have these jointed underground stems (popularly called roots) each joint is capable of producing a new plant.

The Achillea or Milfoil supplies an abundance of little white flowers for six or eight weeks in the summer. This plant is a great favorite because its flowers last a long time in bouquets. It has long underground stems and may become a weed unless kept within bounds. No flowering herb is more easily handled than this, however. When it is noticed to be on the wane, the principal part of the clump may be dug up and thrown away. No care need be taken to get everything out of the ground; there will be plenty of the underground stems to compensate for the loss, and by midsummer the patch will look as good as ever, provided that the hollow made when the plants were removed is filled with good soil.

Perennial phlox clumps often grow inferior to their centers and begin to occupy too much space. In such cases they should be dug up and cut into several pieces for replanting. The best way to do this is to thrust a long-bladed spade full depth in the soil on every side of the plant and at a distance of, say, a foot from the clump. Then if the clump is too large to be lifted out the spade should be thrust vertically downward in the clump itself, so as to cut it from side to side and from top to bottom. This may be done twice at right angles, thus making four small clumps, each of which will be capable of producing the same variety of flowers as the original plants.

The same method may be practised with Bocconia (Plume Poppy), zebra grass, and similar herbaceous perennials, in every case the work being done in early spring. The one conspicuous exception to this rule is the peony. This plant should never be transplanted in spring unless it is impossible to arrange for transplanting in late August, September or early October.

Often the narcissus is allowed to grow at will for several years. When it begins to produce inferior flowers, or perhaps nothing but leaves, the whole bed should be dug up after the tops have gone down in June. The bulbs should then be dried in a cool, shady, airy place and cleaned at any convenient time. All the bulbs that have survived their usefulness and similar roots should be cut off. None but the bright, clean bulbs should be saved for planting, which should take place early in the fall. Then the bulbs should be placed about four inches below the surface of the soil and later in the season covered with a thick mulch to protect them over winter.

The crocus often fails sooner than any other of the hardy bulbs and perennials.

Occasionally it may be necessary to take up and transplant flowering shrubs which send up numerous stems; for instance, barberry, syringa and diervilla.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Forehead.

What kind of a coat?

Varying Seasons

To people who live north of the equator it seems strange that people in the southern hemisphere have their fruit blossoms in September and their ripe fruits in October and November; that December and January are the summer months, and June and July the winter. So when people from the south of the equator come north they think that to have cold weather at Christmas is very strange.

There is a tree in the north that has its autumn in spring time. This is the great pine. The pines hold their leaves or needles faithfully, all winter long. Then when the spring comes part of the leaves begin to fall, and new leaves begin at the same time. Thus they are "ever green," as they are called. Most of the trees in Australia are ever green, and exchange old leaves for new at the same time, so that the woods are always green. Of course there are some trees that have come from the north that drop all their leaves at once.

Laughing Song

When the green woods laugh with the voice of joy,
And the dimpling stream runs laughing by,
When the air doth laugh with our merry wit,
And the green hill laughs with the noise of it;

When the meadows laugh with lively green,
And the grasshopper laughs in the merry scene;
When Mary and Susan and Emily
With their sweet round mouths sing "Ha ha he!"

When the painted birds laugh in the shade,
Where our table with cherries and nuts is spread:
Come live, and be merry, and join with me,
To sing the sweet chorus of "Ha ha he!"

—William Blake.

To Shrink Gingham

To shrink gingham lay the cloth in a large tub of lukewarm rainwater, to which a handful of salt has been added, taking care to place the cloth in the original folds. Let it soak until the folds are thoroughly wet through, then remove from the tub, and, without wringing, pin to a line in the open air. It will dry perfectly smooth and the color will not run.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Classes Formed in London to Learn Belgian Cooking

In a large and light kitchen at the Passmore Edwards Settlements in London on a recent morning a demonstration in Belgian cookery as taught by the trained teachers of the ecoles menageres was given by one of them, a refugee from Antwerp. Those present, as reported in the London Times, included Lady St. Cyres and Miss Sylvester Samuel, who originated the scheme for utilizing the services of Belgian teachers of cookery now in England.

The cookery of the Belgian woman of the working classes depends largely on the use of vegetables, and it is the wonderful vegetable soups and their methods of preparation which these ladies are specially anxious to make known to the women of England. While the test lectures were being prepared the ladies of the committee each day had the meal that resulted (at a cost of 3½d. per head) for their own luncheon. They declared it excellent, though one of them had a strong objection to onions, which figure so largely as an ingredient. Prepared in Belgian fashion, however, chopped fine and browned in dripping before being mixed with other things, the onion has a new and pleasant flavor.

Already classes have been held for several of the clubs for the soldiers' and sailors' wives and at working girls' clubs in different parts of London, while arrangements are being made for similar classes in the country.

The idea is to take advantage of the Belgian skill in some particular branches of cookery while the opportunity exists. For each class arranged for working women a charge of approximately 5s. is made when a meal of three courses, thick soup, ragoût and a pudding at an average of 3½d. a head is prepared. For the well-to-do in their own houses a charge of about 10s. a class has been arranged. Already the demand for teachers has outrun the supply.

At class one the menu, arranged for 10 persons at a cost of 3½d. per head, consisted of onion soup, Flemish braised beef and potatoes, and a bread pudding. For the first two the recipes are as follows:

Onion soup (10 persons)—Six pints of water, a good-sized piece of dripping or butter, 1d.; two pounds onions, 3d.; three pounds potatoes, 2½d.; one bay leaf—total, 6½d. Peel the onions and potatoes, wash them and cut them in pieces. Have ready six pints of boiling water in which put a pinch of pepper, a tablespoonful of salt, the potatoes and bay leaf. Take two thirds of the onions, fry them in dripping, and add them to the boiling water. The other one third to be boiled in a little water until tender. When all is well cooked pass it through a sieve, then add the rest of the onions and let it boil two minutes. Serve very hot.

Flemish braised beef (10 persons)—Two and one half pounds of beef without bone, 1s. 4d.; two large onions, 1d.; large piece of dripping or butter, 1d.; pinch of salt and pepper, bay leaf, and a little vinegar, 1d.—total 1s. 7d. Peel the onions and cut them in pieces into a large casserole, and fry with the dripping. When they are nice and brown, add the meat cut into pieces, and then stir three or four times. Cover with water and then add a good pinch of salt and pepper and the bay leaf. Simmer gently. Just before serving add the vinegar. Thicken with flour made into a thin paste with cold water. Serve with boiled potatoes (six pounds, 4½d).

LACE, NET, TULLE AND JET BLOUSES

That the lace blouse is returning is welcome news to women. It would be difficult to find another style which has been so generally accepted and held in such high esteem. The separate blouse has been a favored style, the only objection brought against it being that it is not dressy in appearance; but this is overcome to some extent in the new one made of lace. With the new blouse there is a tunic or a coatee that makes the waist seem more a part of the dress than the lace waist usually has been.

One of the great advantages of the average net or lace waist is the possibility for laundering well. It is not every blouse or tunic fabric that will wash well, but many of the laces can be washed as satisfactorily as a piece of cotton cloth.

For evening wear the black lace or tulle blouse, with tunic of the same material, is in great favor. There has been some difficulty in keeping tulle held down well for skirts and tunics because of the lightness of the texture, but jet overcomes this. The vogue for weighting the tunics with jet not only holds the dainty material down but gives a charming finish. There is a practical use for a black tulle blouse-tunic in one's wardrobe. It is very pretty and conforms strictly with the mode when it is worn in the evening over a black, white or colored slip which makes several desirable changes. One pretty model of this material is made with a wide tunic edged at the bottom and top, where it extends on to the waist, with heavy jet trimming and the same trimming on the top and bottom of the girdle, the ends of the sleeves and a rope of jets over each shoulder.

Favorite Flowers

In an article in Farm and Fireside, on "How to Turn Flowers Into Gold," Eben E. Rexford says: The sweet pea is a favorite, and the nasturtium is a flower that many will be glad to purchase for the decoration of the table. Both are profitable because of the ease with which they can be grown and the profusion of their lovely bloom.

For small bouquets and buttonhole use ageratums will be found a favorite, as will the pansy and mignonette. For late summer and early fall nothing takes precedence of the aster, which rivals the chrysanthemum in beauty, and lasts for a fortnight after cutting if the water in which it is placed is changed daily.

Pleasing Ways of Cooking the Banana

To bake bananas, select good-sized, ripe ones, peel and split them in halves and place in a shallow baking platter. Sprinkle with sugar, lemon juice and butter. Add two tablespoons of water and bake until fruit is brown over top, basting often. Serve in the baking dish. Other ways are to broil them and to bake them in their skins.

One of the well-liked banana dishes is cake put together with this fruit filling. Bananas turn brown after they are exposed to the air a few moments; therefore, the cake should be made and filled just as it is needed to be served.

Banana batter cake is made with dough such as one uses for shortcake. The slices of banana are arranged over the dough and sprinkled with sugar, spice and butter. When baked, serve with cream and sugar.—Buffalo Times.

Cooking Recipes

MARSHMALLOW PUDDING

One half pound marshmallows, one cup heavy cream, one fourth cup of candied cherries, one half cup English walnut meats, two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Soak cherries for one hour in one teaspoon of almond and the same amount of vanilla extract, stirring occasionally, then cut in pieces. Cut walnut meats and marshmellows in small pieces. Whip cream, add sugar andd flavoring, fold in the remaining ingredients. Mold and chill.

PARSNIP FRITTERS

Wash, scrape and quarter parsnips. Cook in boiling water until soft. Mash and season with salt and pepper. Shape into flat cakes and fry in butter or drippings.

TURKISH RICE

Wash and drain one half cup of rice. Cook in one tablespoonful of butter until brown, then add one half cup of boiling water and steam until soft. Add one and three fourths cup of tomatoes and cook together. Season with pepper and salt.

Art of Receiving

Many people know how to give who do not know how to receive, says the Eastern Argus, Portland, Me. It is as great an art to do the one as to do the other, if we did but recognize the fact. The part of a giver is an easy one to assume; the advantage is really all on one side. But to take a thing prettily—ah, that requires doing. It needs the true good breeding of the heart. Any one can say a formal "thank you," but to make the giver glow with the feeling that she has found exactly the right present, that is indeed an art worth acquiring. And it should not be difficult to acquire if one has a natural sense of politeness and a wish to give pleasure. Even if the gift is a poor thing, or one which embarrasses its recipient, one should never let the fact appear. The thought that prompted the deed should be the reason of our gratitude, and if that is kept in view, it will not be hard to say the right thing.

Foil to Mahogany

In reply to an inquiry, the Gentlewoman (London) says: A bright green, plain carpet is an excellent foil to the color of mahogany, and if you have the walls paneled out in cream and gold the scheme will be quite satisfactory, though not particularly novel. As to the curtains, I would favor old rose, a tint which must be carefully selected with a view to a nice connecting tint between the green of the carpet and the color of the mahogany. These curtains should be of silk brocade with a cream banding.

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ANSWER OF U. S. MADE TO BRITISH EMBARGO ORDER

(Continued from page one)

has given careful consideration to the subjects treated in the British notes of March 13 and March 15, and to the British order-in-council of the latter date.

"These communicate matters of grave importance to neutral nations. They appear to menace their rights of trade and intercourse not only with belligerents but also with one another. They call for frank comment in order that misunderstandings may be avoided. The government of the United States deems it its duty, therefore, speaking in the sincerest spirit of friendship, to make its own view and position with regard to them unmistakably clear.

"The order-in-council of the 15th of March would constitute, were its provisions to be actually carried into effect as they stand, a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area, and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace.

"The government takes it for granted that there can be no question what those rights are. A nation's sovereignty over its own ships and citizens under its own flag on the high seas in time of peace is, of course, unlimited, and that sovereignty suffers no diminution in time of war, except in so far as the practise and consent of civilized nations has limited it by the recognition of certain now clearly determined rights, which it is conceded may be exercised by nations which are at war.

"A belligerent nation has been conceded the right of visit and search, and the right of capture and condemnation, if upon examination a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in unneutral service or to be carrying contraband of war intended for the enemy's government or armed forces.

What Blockades Are Conceded

"It has been conceded the right to establish and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and coasts and to capture and condemn any vessel taken in trying to break the blockade. It is even conceded the right to detain and take to its own ports for judicial examination all vessels which it suspects for substantial reasons to be engaged in unneutral or contraband service and to condemn them if the suspicion is sustained.

"But such rights, long clearly defined both in doctrine and practise, have hitherto been held to be the only permissible exceptions to the principle of universal equality of sovereignty on the high seas as between belligerents and nations not engaged in war.

"It is confidently assumed that his Majesty's government will not deny that it is a rule sanctioned by general practise that, even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may freely be transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition or notification.

"Moreover, the rules of the declaration of Paris of 1856—among them that free ships make free goods—will hardly at this day be disputed by the signatories of that solemn agreement.

"His majesty's government, like the government of the United States, have often and explicitly held that these rights represent the best usage of warfare in the dealings of belligerents with neutrals at sea.

Award in Precedent

"In this connection I desire to direct attention to the opinion of the chief justice of the United States in the case of the Peterhof, which arose out of the Civil war, and to the fact that the opinion was unanimously sustained in the award of the arbitration commission of 1871, to which the case was presented at the request of Great Britain.

"From that time to the declaration of London of 1909, adopted with modifications by the order in council of the 23rd of October last, these rights have not been seriously questioned by the British government.

"And no claim on the part of Great Britain or any justification for interfering with the clear rights of the United States and its citizens as neutrals could be admitted.

"To admit it would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain which would be obviously inconsistent with the solemn obligations of this government in the present circumstances; and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon and set at naught the principles for which she has consistently and earnestly contended in other times and circumstances.

"The note of his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, which accompanies the order-in-council, and which bears the same date, notifies the government of the United States of the establishment of a blockade, which is, if defined by the terms of the order-in-council, to include all the coasts and ports of Germany and every port of possible access to enemy territory.

Closing of Neutral Ports

"But the novel and quite unprecedented feature of that blockade, if we are to assume it to be properly so defined, is that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts, bars access to them, and subjects all neutral ships seeking to approach them to the same suspicion that would attach to them were they bound for the ports of the enemies of Great Britain, and to unusual risks and penalties.

"It is manifest that such limitations, risks and liabilities placed upon the ships of a neutral power on the high seas, beyond the right of visit and search and the right to prevent the shipment of contraband already referred to, are a distinct invasion of the sovereign rights of the nation whose ships, trade or commerce is interfered with.

"The government of the United States is, of course, not oblivious to the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated.

Changes in Practise

"It might be ready to admit that the old form of 'close' blockade, with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports, is no longer practicable, in face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines and air craft; but it can hardly be maintained that, whatever form of effective blockade may be made use of, it is impossible to conform at least to the spirit and principles of the established rules of war.

"If the necessities of the case should seem to render it imperative that the cordon of blockading vessels be extended across the approaches to any neighboring neutral port or country, it would seem clear that it would still be easily practicable to comply with the well-recognized and reasonable prohibition of international law against the blockading of neutral ports by according free admission and exit to all lawful traffic with neutral ports through the blockading cordon.

"This traffic would, of course, include all outward-bound traffic from the neutral country, and all inward-bound traffic to the neutral country, except contraband in transit to the enemy.

"Such procedure need not conflict in any respect with the rights of the belligerents maintaining the blockade, since the right would remain with the blockading vessels to visit and search all ships either entering or leaving the neutral territory which they were in fact, but not of right, investing.

Course Without Precedent

"The government of the United States notes that in the order-in-council his majesty's government give as their reason for entering upon a course of action which they are aware is without precedent in modern warfare, the necessity they conceive themselves to have been placed under to retaliate upon their enemies for measures of a similar nature, which the latter have announced it their intention to adopt and which they have to some extent adopted; but the government of the United States, recalling the principles upon which his majesty's government have hitherto been scrupulous to act, interprets this as merely a reason for certain extraordinary activities on the part of his Majesty's naval forces and not as an excuse for or prelude to any unlawful action.

"If the course pursued by the present enemies of Great Britain should prove to be in fact tainted by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened nations, it cannot be supposed, and this government does not for a moment suppose, that his majesty's government would wish the same taint to attach to their own actions or would cite such illegal acts as in any sense or degree a justification for similar practises on their part in so far as they affect neutral rights.

"It is thus that the government of the United States interprets the language of the note of his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs which accompanies the copy of the order-in-council which was handed to the ambassador of the United States near the government in London and by him transmitted to Washington.

Latitude Pleasing

"This government notes with gratification that 'wide discretion is afforded to the prize court in dealing with the trade of neutrals in such manner as may in the circumstances be deemed just, and that full provision is made to facilitate claims by persons interested in any goods placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under the order'; that 'the effect of the order-in-council is to confer powers upon the executive officers of his majesty's government'; and that 'the extent to which these powers will be actually exercised and the degree of severity with which the measures of blockade authorized will be put into operation are matters which will depend on the administrative orders issued by the government and the decisions of the authorities especially charged with the duty of dealing with individual ships and cargoes according to the merits of each case.'

"This government further notes with equal satisfaction the declaration of the British government that 'the instructions to be issued by his majesty's government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive committees concerned will impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost despatch consistent with the object in view, and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as may be compatible with that object, which is, succinctly stated, to establish a blockade to prevent vessels from carrying goods for or coming from Germany.'

Modification Is Asked

"In view of these assurances formally given to this government, it is confidently expected that the extensive powers conferred by the order-in-council on the executive officers of the crown will be restricted by 'orders issued by the government' directing the exercise of their discretionary powers in such a manner as to modify in practical application those provisions of the order-in-council which, if strictly enforced, would violate neutral rights and interrupt legitimate trade.

"Relying on the faithful performance of these voluntary assurances by his majesty's government, the United States takes it for granted that the approach of American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the long line of coast affected by the order-in-council will not be interfered with when it is known that they do not carry goods which are contraband of war or goods destined to or proceeding from ports within the belligerent territory affected.

"The government of the United States assumes with the greatest confidence that his majesty's government will thus adjust their practise to the recognized rules of international law, because it is manifest that the British government has adopted an extraordinary method of 'stopping cargoes destined for or coming from the enemy's territory,' which, owing to the existence of unusual conditions in modern warfare at sea, it will be difficult to restrict to the limits which have been heretofore required by the law of nations.

"Though the area of operations is confined to 'European waters including the Mediterranean,' so great an area of the high seas is covered and the cordon of ships is so distant from the territory affected that neutral vessels must necessarily pass through the blockading force in order to reach important neutral ports which Great Britain as a belligerent has not the legal right to blockade and which, therefore, it is presumed she has no intention of claiming to blockade.

"The Scandinavian and Danish ports, for example, are open to American trade. They are also free, so far as the actual enforcement of the order-in-council is concerned, to carry on trade with German Baltic ports, although it is an essential element of blockade that it bear with equal severity upon all neutrals.

"This government, therefore, infers that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war engaged in maintaining the so-called blockade will be instructed to avoid an enforcement of the proposed measures of nonintercourse in such a way as to impose restrictions upon neutral trade more burdensome than those which have been regarded as inevitable when the ports of a belligerent are actually blockaded by the ships of its enemy.

Trade Rights Asserted

"The possibilities of serious interruption of American trade under the order-in-council are so many, and the methods proposed are so unusual and seem liable to constitute so great an impediment and embarrassment to neutral commerce, that the government of the United States, if the order-in-council is strictly enforced, apprehends many interferences with its legitimate trade which will impose upon his majesty's government heavy responsibilities for acts of the British authorities clearly subversive of the rights of neutral nations on the high seas.

"It is, therefore, expected that his majesty's government, having considered these possibilities, will take the steps necessary to avoid them, and, in the event that they should unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation for every act which under the rules of international law constitutes a violation of neutral rights.

Amicable Insistence

"As stated in its communication of Oct. 22, 1914, 'this government will insist that the rights and duties of the United States and its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States, irrespective of the provisions of the declaration of London, and that this government reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in each case in which those rights and duties so defined are violated or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of the British government.'

"In conclusion, you will reiterate to his majesty's government that this statement of the views of the government of the United States is made in the most friendly spirit, and in accordance with the uniform candor which has characterized the relations of the two governments in the past, and which has been in large measure the foundation of the peace and amity existing between the two nations without interruption for a century. BRYAN."

DAMAGES ON SHIP FRYE ASKED IN NOTE TO GERMANY

WASHINGTON—On behalf of the owners of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, the United States government, in a brief note made public Monday, has asked Germany to pay an indemnity of $228,059.54. This is the text of instructions to Ambassador Gerard:

"You are instructed to present the following note to the German foreign office:

"Under instructions from my government, I have the honor to present a claim for $228,059.54 with interest from Jan. 28, 1915, against the German government on behalf of the owners and captain of the American sailing vessel, William P. Frye, for damages suffered by them on account of the destruction of that vessel on the high seas by the German armed cruiser, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, on Jan. 28, 1915.

"The facts upon which this claim arises and by reason of which the German government is held responsible by the government of the United States for the attendant loss and damages are briefly as follows:

"The William P. Frye, a steel sailing vessel of 3374 tons gross tonnage, owned by American citizens and sailing under the United States flag and register from Seattle, Wash., Nov. 4, 1914, under charter to M. E. Houser of Portland, Ore., bound for Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth for orders, with a cargo consisting solely of 186,950 bushels of wheat owned by the aforesaid Houser and consigned 'unto order or to its assigns,' all of which appears from the ship's papers, which were taken from the vessel at the time of her destruction by the commander of the German cruiser.

"On Jan. 27, 1915, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich encountered the Frye on the high seas, compelled her to stop, and sent on board an armed boarding party, who took possession. After an [illegible] of the [illegible] the cruiser directed that the cargo be thrown overboard, but subsequently decided to destroy the vessel, and on the following morning, by his order, the Frye was sunk.

"The claim of the owners and captain consists of the following items:

"Value of ship, equipment and outfit—$150,000.

"Actual freight as per freight list—5034, 100—2240 tons at 32—6—$180—19—6 at $4.86, $39,759.54.

"Traveling and other expenses of Captain Kiehne and Arthur Sewall and Company, agents of ship, in connection with making affidavits, preparing and filing claim—$500.

"Personal effects of Capt. H. H. Kiehne—$300.

"Damages covering loss due to deprivation of use of ship—$37,500.

"Total—$228,059.54.

"By direction of my government, I have the honor to request that full reparation be made by the German government for the destruction of the William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich."

CURTIS GUILD SAW IN RUSSIA A UNITED AND LOYAL PEOPLE

In Recent Address Before the Canadian Club of Ottawa He Sought to Remove the Veil of Prejudice and Reveal the Slav in the Light of Events He Had Seen

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA—Former Gov. Curtis Guild of Boston, late United States ambassador to Russia, spoke before the Canadian Club of Ottawa recently at a luncheon in the Chateau Laurier. His subject was "Russia: England's Ally, America's Friend." The fame of the speaker, his subject and the knowledge that his royal highness the Duke of Connaught, the governor-general, was to be present resulted in an unusually large attendance. In the course of his remarks Mr. Guild said:

"I have been asked to say a few words to you on England's ally and America's friend, on Russia, steadily slandered to you, to England and to us in that section of the press and of the news agencies that seeks sensation, not the truth. I believe the time has come when the Christian world should expres the debt it owes not merely the Russian but to the Slav, to the one great race that has stood like a bulwark against not the light of Asia but the might of Asia that modern civilization might be based at least upon the ideas of the Aryan race and the ideals of Christianity.

"Especially at this moment is it incumbent upon fair-minded men of every nation to appreciate the organized effort being made through certain press agencies and other means of publicity to create friction between England and her allies.

"Fair play and common justice requires the admission that this mean slander proceeds in Russia's population from the same element of lawless and deluded fanatics who, swept from all moorings in a storm of passion and envy, attack law and order in Russia, exactly as they excite mobs and promote destruction of social order in your country and in mine. In short, the widespread insinuation, seldom rising to the dignity of absolute assertion, of a coming struggle between England and Russia over spoils of victory can be traced directly to revolutionary and Nihilist sources.

Says Race Is United

"Russia will fight through this war to the end. The public statements of Russia's great minister of foreign affairs, M. Sazonow, match exactly with the public statements of Sir Edward Grey. Were these assurances not sufficient, proof would be furnished by the recent spectacle of Russia's single little man-of-war put in the place of honor by universal consent at the head of great dreadnoughts of England and France in the Dardanelles.

"Never has the whole Slav race been so wonderfully uplifted and united in a common cause as at the present time. Men know now how absurd it is to talk of any 'Slav peril' to civilization, from the one race that has raised the ballet from a despised calling to an honored art, that has carried the drama in the performance of the classic plays of all nations even beyond the high limit set by Sir Henry Irving, that in originality as well as ability has a mass of writers of literature and of music unequalled today among the civilized nations, that in the face of terrible local difficulties is encouraging every form of education, whose emperor finally has promised home rule, freedom of language, freedom of worship, to all the sections of Poland and has recently demonstrated the sincerity of his promise by rebuilding in Poland the destroyed churches of a faith that is not his own. The myth that the leader of the vast empire hides through the winter behind the massive walls of the winter palace has been dissipated into empty air. Except for court functions, the Emperor never uses the winter palace, but throws it open as a museum to the public.

Evidence of Loyalty

"It is not the distorted views of sensational newspaper writers, but the sober testimony of Boston merchants who vouch for the wonderful loyalty of the Russian people to their Emperor as something they have seen with their own eyes when, at the opening of this war, the Emperor and his family left their delightful villa to come to Petrograd. It was announced that the Emperor would speak to his people. Long before the hour every inch of space in the huge square, Petrograd's Place de la Concorde, was packed with people. The Emperor came out to speak to them. These devout Russians at first did not cheer, they knelt in prayer until the Emperor gave them the signal to rise. Then they burst into vociferous cheering which did not stop until the Emperor was obliged to stop it himself. He then briefly and simply explained to them why Russia must fight. The speech again was hailed with cheers, which were redoubled again and again as the Emperor led out to them his wife and children.

"Could such a scene be witnessed in a disloyal or divided country?

"I don't know whether the incident I am about to mention was described in the Canadian newspapers at the time. It certainly was suppressed in the American newspapers. You will remember the crushing blow that fell upon [illegible] heart at the news of the awful Titanic disaster. Not one single Russian subject was on board that ship, yet it remained for Russia, through her emperor, to act in a manner that appealed in the strongest way to every man and woman throughout the world who was allowed to know of it. Immediately upon the coming of the news of the disaster, the emperor did something more than convey the conventional diplomatic expressions of regret. He ordered a high mass to be performed for the repose of the souls of all who had gone down into the depths, regardless of race or of religion. The scene of this beautiful and reverent service was the cathedral of the admiralty in Petrograd, not the largest but to my thinking the most beautiful church in a city of beautiful churches. The archpriest of Petrograd officiated. In other churches his title would be archbishop. A picked choir from the choirs of the capital furnished the wonderful church music. Besides the emperor himself, the patrons, if I may use the word, of the services included the Russian minister of the navy and the officers of every commercial line of ships that carries the Russian flag. The only diplomats invited were your own most competent and popular representative, Sir George Buchanan and his suite and the American ambassador with his.

Archpriest's Address

"In his short and moving address the archpriest proclaimed that in spite of Russia's immediate immunity from loss, such an event should be viewed by all men as an occasion for mourning by all creeds and by all nations and pointed out how silvery was the lining even of that black cloud, in the spontaneous turning of those doomed men and women, not to excitement, panic and desperation, but to religion, as singing in chorus a Christian hymn, they went 'to meet their Captain face to face.'

"Outside that church, unable to enter but bound to show their sympathy and fellowship with your country and with mine, stood a crowd of the Russian people choking not merely the square but every approach to it. They could not join in the beautiful services within, but they showed their respect and sympathy standing there bareheaded on that cold spring day till the tolling of the passing bell ceased and the services were over.

"Is that act of an emperor, is that spontaneous action of a mob characteristic of cruelty and barbarism?"

CURTIS GUILD WAS HONORED AT HOME AND ABROAD

Curtis Guild, three times Governor of Massachusetts, ambassador to Mexico and Russia, distinguished in political and military circles and prominent in business affairs, passed away at his Boston residence, 124 Marlboro street, early today.

Governor Walsh today sent a special message to the Senate and House recommending that appropriate official action be taken in honor of the former governor. Mayor Curley and other men in public life today issued statements in eulogy of Mr. Guild.

Curtis Guild was born in Boston Feb. 2, 1860, the son of Curtis and Sarah (Crocker) Guild. He attended Chauncey Hall school in this city, and entered Harvard with the class 1881. He was graduated summa cum laude, and was class orator.

He began work for the Commercial Bulletin, owned by his father, rising from one position to another until he became editor.

In 1895 he was made chairman of the Republican state convention. In 1896 he was made delegate at large for the state to the national Republican convention, and stumped in the campaign following.

Parallel with Mr. Guild's political activities were his interests in military affairs. Before the Spanish war he held a commission as brigadier-general of the state militia. He was mustered into the United States service as inspector-general in the seventh army corps under General FitzHugh Lee, and continued in the post of inspector-general of Havana until the corps in Cuba were disbanded after the war.

In the fall of 1902 Mr. Guild was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, with Governor Bates; again in 1903, and again in 1904, when Douglas defeated Bates for the governorship. In 1905, 1906, and 1907 Mr. Guild was Governor of the state.

As special ambassador he went to Mexico in 1910 and was credited with performing important diplomatic services, leading to his appointment as ambassador to Russia in 1911, where he remained two years, negotiating important treaties. He was decorated with the order of the Grand Cordon, order of St. Alexander Nevski, by Russia, and a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy by King Humbert. Mr. Guild returned to Boston two years ago.

Recently he took up duties as chairman of the Pilgrim tercentenary commission, to which he was appointed by Governor Walsh.

Mr. Guild was married to Miss Charlotte H. Johnson in 1892.

He was a member of many Boston social, civic, historical and military organizations.

NEW B. & M. BILL TO BE INSPECTED AT STATE HOUSE

Various Interests Invited by Sub-Committee to Look Over Compromise Measure Before Action Is Taken on It

Representatives of the parties at interest in the reorganization of the Boston & Maine railroad have been invited to go before the subcommittee of the Legislature's railroad committee at the State House tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. to inspect the compromise bill as submitted by George W. Anderson, counsel for the public service commission. It was voted at the subcommittee's executive session today to extend the invitation to those principally interested in the measure.

The purpose of the meeting is to enable the sub-committee to feel confident that all parties are in agreement over all the provisions of the bill, as the committee has been informed they are.

Those to whom the invitation was to be extended are Everett Burdett, representing the Fitchburg railroad; Philip Dexter, representing the Boston & Lowell; and George L. Mayberry, representing the federal trustees of the Boston & Maine.

Providing Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the public service commission, is available to attend the meeting, the subcommittee will invite him to be present.

At today's executive session the subcommittee had the redrafted reorganization bill under discussion. It took no action on it, however.

Mr. Anderson yesterday submitted a tentative new draft of section 12 of the bill prepared by the commission. This new clause provides that if the Boston & Maine defaults in the payment of either rentals or interest to any of its leased lines, either before or after a receivership of the Boston & Maine, the leased lines may then by vote of two thirds of its own stock proceed to arrange for leases to other lines.

Before the bill is reported it must be submitted to the whole of the legislative committee on railroads and also to the public service commission.

Senate Chairman Hobbs was asked if he would confirm a report to the effect that all were agreed on this draft of the bill and were going to report it. "I think I can say," said Senator Hobbs, "that this bill represents the concurrence of the trustees, the leased lines and the public service commission, but to say that everybody is agreed to the bill submitted is going a little farther than I can go at this time."

THE SHEPARD STORES.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TREMONT STREET — WINTER STREET — TEMPLE PLACE

WE ARE NOTED FOR SILKS

And we have secured wonderful values for the Thoroughfare Celebration

—It would not be wonderful at all if it were not for the Shepard quality. Too many "cheap silks" have been sold in Boston stores. The important thing for you to know is that we have not in any instance lowered the quality in order to lower the prices.

(Second Floor, Tremont Street)

THIS IS THE WEEK TO BUY!

BLACK MESSALINE—36 Inches Wide.
—Value 79c yard; Thoroughfare Celebration Sale........59¢

BLACK MESSALINE—36 Inches Wide.
—Good, rich black, and a heavy, soft quality.
—Value $1.25 yard; Thoroughfare Celebration Sale........79¢

BLACK SATIN—A Yard Wide.
—Soft as a kitten's ears. Superb shade of black.
—Value $2.00; Thoroughfare Celebration Sale........$1.29

CREPE METEOR
—Nothing more fashionable. New street and evening shades.
—Value 2.00 yard; Thoroughfare Celebration Sale........$1.49

BLACK TAFFETA—36 Inches Wide.
—Value $1.25 yard; Thoroughfare Celebration Sale........79¢

CREPE DE CHINE—40 Inches Wide.
—We have all the shades, including the newest. Generally considered a $2.00 value.
—Value $2.00 yard; Thoroughfare Celebration Sale........$1.19

FANCY SILKS—23 Inches Wide.
—Neat stripes on navy grounds. Messaline weave.
—Value 69c yard; Thoroughfare Celebration Sale........43¢

WHITE JAPANESE HABUTAI—27-Inch.
—Imported Habutai; natural finish.

—Our 39c quality	29c	—Our 79c quality	59c
—Our 49c quality	39c	—Our $1.00 quality	79c
—Our 59c quality	49c	(All 27 inches wide)	

WHITE JAPANESE HABUTAI—36-Inch.

—Our 59c quality	49c	—Our 85c quality	69c
—Our 75c quality	59c	—Our $1.00 quality	75c

BROCADED CREPE DE CHINE
Does not shift. Four designs in street shades and white.
—Value $2.50 yard. Thoroughfare Celebration Sale........98c

Filene's

An Underwear Mill Right Near Home

turns out for women some of the finest knit underwear in the world.

¶ It is not cheap underwear. Not a garment costs less than $2.

¶ A clever woman supervises the manufacture.

¶ The best stores in the country are agents.

¶ We advise, if you possibly can, that you buy this no-less-than-$2-a-garment underwear.

¶ It is full fashioned or semi-fashioned—not cut into shape.

¶ It is reinforced through the thigh—knitted in, not patched on.

¶ It is shaped in the knitting to fit the bust, the shoulders, the waist, the hips, the wrists, the ankles. You are not expected to stretch it into shape.

¶ It is absolutely comfortable; finished most carefully; made of finest Sea Island cotton, lisle and silk.

¶ Usually wears a season longer than underwear that costs fifty cents less.

Lisle union suits, $2 and $2.50.
Mercerized Sea Island cotton union suits, $2.50 and $3.50.
Spun silk union suits, $6.25.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Third Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON

PULLMAN WAGE INQUIRY BEGUN BY U. S. BOARD

Porters Receive $27.50 a Month First 15 Years, Then 5 Per Cent Increase, Industrials Relations Investigators Are Told

CHICAGO—The first government inquiry into wages and conditons of employment of sleeping car porters and conductors was made here Monday by the United States commission on industrial relations. L. S. Hungerford, general manager of the Pullman Company, was on the stand most of the day and was questioned by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission.

In the first 15 years of a sleeping car porter's service, Mr. Hungerford said, he receives $27.50 a month in wages. At the end of 15 years he, like other service employees, automatically receives an advance of 5 per cent, which makes his pay $28.87 a month.

In the first 10 years of service he buys $36.50 worth of uniforms a year, but thereafter the company takes on this burden.

A bonus system gives men with good records an extra month's pay each year. In 1913, 75 per cent of the conductors and 65 per cent of the porters received the bonus; in 1914, 85 per cent of the conductors and 74 per cent of the porters.

They are eligible to a relief fund after five years and to the pension list after 20 years, but these provisions are flexible and often applied in exceptional cases.

Mr. Walsh brought up the subject of tips.

"Do you expect the public to pay the difference between these wages and a living wage?" he asked the witness.

"No, I don't think that was considered."

The witness was asked as to the history of the tipping system, and replied that it did not originate with the Pullman company. "It seems always to have been a general condition," he said.

Mr. Walsh read from a book of rules by P. C. Johnson, district superintendent of the Pullman company at Omaha. In this it appeared that porters were required to shine shoes and the witness said they bought their own polish.

The rate of pay to conductors, as given by the witness, follows: First six months, $70; second six months, $75; second year, $85; fifth year, $90; tenth year, $95; on special limited trains, $100.

GUARANTY OF U. S. NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS SOUGHT

Treasury Department Plan to Insure Funds May Be Installed Without New Legislation

WASHINGTON — Attorney-General Gregory has approved a plan for guarantee of national bank deposits which does not require new legislation and does not tend to make banks run on sound lines pay losses incurred through different banking management in other institutions.

The plan was devised by the controller of the currency, John Skelton Williams, and was laid before the attorney-general by Secretary McAdoo. In substance it provides that national banks which desire to do so may have their deposits guaranteed by a guaranty company.

The attorney-general's opinion was asked on the question whether a national bank could pay a premium to a guaranty company for that purpose, and he has decided that under the section of the bank law which authorizes banks to take precautions to protect their depositors such payments may be made.

Controller Williams was understood to have discussed the plan with members of the federal reserve board and a circular to banks notifying them of the attorney-general's decision is expected soon.

DEDHAM VOTES FOR NEW HIGH SCHOOL

DEDHAM, Mass.—An appropriation of $130,000 for a new high school building was voted at the adjourned town meeting last night. It will be erected on the old McCarthy site on East Auburn and Mt. Vernon streets. The land was bought by the town last year for $17,000.

In all $397,876 was voted, as follows: General government, $12,110; protection of persons and property, $34,695; health and sanitation, $71,000; highways, bridges and lighting, $55,300; charity, $14,604; education, $87,500; libraries, $6400; recreation, $1750; unclassified, $2200; public service, $6455; interest on town debt, $37,710.

NEW SHIP RULES IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—An amendment has been made to the regulations under the Canada shipping act, affecting the qualifications of masters and mates of inland and coasting vessels, says the Toronto Globe. A master is required to be of age and to have been three years at sea, one year as mate, and must be qualified in seamanship. A mate must be 19 years of age, must have been two years at sea, or must have served one year as mate.

NEWTON PASSES LARGEST BUDGET

NEWTON, Mass.—Although $49,912.98 less than the mayor's recommendations, the annual budget of $1,608,700.86, passed by the aldermen last night, is the largest in the city's history, that of last year having been $1,588,130.62.

G. A. R. ENCAMPS IN BOSTON WITH ITS AUXILIARIES

(Continued from page one)

be held in Washington, D. C., this year. He proposed that a ribbon be used or some other means to make the department stand out bold and clear, "so that he who runs may read." Without such device, said the commander, it is not easy to distinguish one department from another, particularly if the wind blows the headquarters flag so as to obscure the letters.

Commander Speaks

He encouraged the efforts of "the men and papers that shape public opinion" in blotting out the words "civil" and "rebellion" as relating to the war of 1861-65 and to call it officially the "war between the states."

Commander Woods spoke for securing legislation in this state to permit other than comrades to serve as trustees of the soldiers' home in Chelsea. He proposed that the trustees be elected at the annual encampment of the G. A. R.

Chaplain Adams in his report urged a more general cooperation in Memorial day exercises by the public schools.

The report of Assistant Adjutant-General Wetherbee showed that among the 202 posts in the state there is a total membership of 10,826. He reported that the funds on hand Feb. 28, 1915, totaled $11,759.21.

Sons of Veterans

The encampment of the Sons of Veterans begins at 2 p. m. today with Commander Frank J. Donahue presiding. Nominations for new officers will be made today. The election comes tomorrow following reports from the officers and committees.

Guy Richardson has been indorsed for the division commandership by Gen. Nelson A. Miles camp 46 of Roxbury. Frank H. White has been indorsed for this position by camp 9 of Boston. C. C. McNaught of Duxbury is announced as candidate for the position of junior vice-commander to succeed Lucius A. Derby of Lowell. The senior vice-commander is the Rev. Allen A. Bronson of Millers Falls.

W. L. Anderson of camp 9, Boston, has been indorsed for the division council of the Sons of Veterans. Several candidates will be named to be delegates to the national encampment at Washington, including the following: L. W. Floyd, camp 149; E. W. Homan, camp 34; C. F. Cook, camp 11; W. A. French, camp 95; E. E. Leavitt, camp 74; A. A. Gove, camp 15; the Rev. A. A. Bronsdon, camp 10; G. W. Cunningham, camp 70; W. E. Choate, camp 6, and F. V. Bell, camp 47.

It is expected that 600 delegates representing 152 local camps in the state will be present at the encampment. The camp showing the largest net gain in membership during the present quarter will be presented with a large silk American flag by Division Commander Donahue. Action on the proposed new button for the organization will be taken at the sessions.

Commander-in-Chief Charles F. Sherman of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., is to be a guest of the encampment. After the nominations are made this afternoon delegates from the G. A. R., W. R. C., Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, and other veteran organizations will be received by the encampment.

Woman's Relief Corps

Guests of the Woman's Relief Corps today are expected to include National President Mrs. Sarah E. Fulton of Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. Eliza B. Daggett of Attleboro, national secretary. The annual address of Mrs. Laura I. Smith, state president, was given this forenoon, followed by reports. The officers will be elected this afternoon.

Miss Susie F. Burton of Bridgewater, the present senior vice-president, is expected to be elevated to president. The junior vice-president, Mrs. Annie P. Atwood of Whitman, is slated for the senior vice-presidency.

Among the candidates for the junior vice-presidency are Mrs. Flora S. Chapin, Mrs. S. Anna Stockwither, Mrs. Anna Bell and Mrs. Mary Landt.

Other guests of the W. R. C. today were Mrs. Kate Williams, president of corps 45, Attleboro; Mrs. Elizabeth Gladding, president of the department of Rhode Island, and the three following past presidents of the department of Rhode Island: Mrs. Eliza Pollard, Mrs. Hattie Ford and Mrs. Clara Blake.

S. of V. Auxiliary

Nearly 600 were present at the meeting of the Sons of Veterans auxiliary in Pilgrim hall. Miss Louise M. Young, president of the Massachusetts division, presided. The session opened with the salute of the national colors followed by reports of the officers.

This afternoon delegates from other veteran organizations convening in the city will be guests of the auxiliary. Tonight the present officers will be host at a reception at the Hotel Bellevue. Tomorrow comes the annual election and presentation of gifts to the retiring officers.

The Daughters of Veterans' convention brought a large gathering to Chipman hall. Mrs. Anita C. Warren of Melrose, department president, presided. A guest was Mrs. Lulu M. Carlin of Chicago, national president.

At the morning session there was an exemplification of the department's work and the nomination of officers. The election comes this afternoon.

Preceding the opening of the convention a meeting of the W. R. C. was held last night at the Shawmut Congregational church. The Rev. Henry E. Warren, assistant pastor of the church, spoke. The 1904 Association, composed of members who served on the committee in charge of the 1904 national convention, also held a meeting and dinner yesterday.

PHONE INQUIRY PLANS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

Governor Walsh's Inaugural Recommendation on Subject Is Chief Topic for Hearing by Mercantile Affairs Committee

Governor Walsh's inaugural recommendation that there be a "thorough public inquiry" as to telephone and telegraph rates and service in Massachusetts is the principal subject for consideration at today's hearing by the legislative committee on mercantile affairs at the State House.

There is special interest in the subject because recently a resolve for an investigation was defeated on a technicality after it had passed the House. Supporters of this resolve hope now to get favorable action on the Governor's recommendation.

Whether public necessity and convenience demands a transfer of the regulation of telephone and telegraph companies from the public service commission to the gas and electric light commission is another question to be discussed at the hearing. Governor Walsh's inaugural recommendation that this be done is the specific topic for consideration.

In his message to the Legislature at the opening of the session, the Governor declared that better service could be rendered if the regulation was placed in the hands of the gas and electric light board. It was pointed that this board now has jurisdiction over much of the wiring in the state and that its work is largely with subjects of price, and quality of service. Furthermore, the Governor questions whether the extra work entailed by the telephone and telegraph supervision does not hamper the public service commission in its regulation of transportation companies.

In the Senate late yesterday the bill for removal of the elevated structure in Charlestown was passed to be engrossed and sent to the House. The provisions of the measure are not to take effect unless accepted by the Elevated railway company. A subway is to be constructed by the city of Bsoton in case the elevated structure is removed and the Elevated is to be properly reimbursed by the city for any damages sustained by the removal of the structure in excess of all benefits derived therefrom.

After a brief debate in which Senator Ellis scored the practise of rejecting bills without a word of debate, the Senate reconsidered its rejection of the bill requiring hospital rooms in all places where 25 or more persons are employed on order of the board of labor and industries. The bill was then placed on the calendar for today's session.

New Station Bill Advances

The bill for a station at Arlington street in the Boylston street subway, which has passed the House, was ordered to a third reading by the Senate yesterday. The standing vote was 16 to 5.

A bill to allow the Boston & Albany railroad to make a refund to the Wellesley Gravel Company for freight charges, provided the public service commission approves, was substituted for an adverse report.

The bill to regulate the use of motion pictures was postponed to Thursday.

The resolve to amend the constitution to authorize the General Court to take land to relieve congestion of population was agreed to by a vote of 28 to 7.

Without debate or division the Senate rejected the bill to change the law as to assignment of wages to require that every assignment regardless of the amount of the loan, to be valid, must be accepted by the employer and both acceptance and assignment to be recorded by the city or town clerk.

The bill to create a purchasing agency for the city of Waltham was passed to be engrossed without debate.

The bill to allow the employment of prisoners on the state highways was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 16 to 5.

Parkway Extension Favored

Although the committee on ways and means recommended in the House rejection of the bill providing for an extension of the Alewife Brook parkway, rejection was negatived, 47 to 44. Messrs. Smith and Knox of Somerville, Seagrave of Cambridge and Bitzer of Arlington all said that such legislation would supply a much needed link in the automobile parkway. Messrs. Hull of Great Barrington and Knowles of New Bedford favored rejection.

The House, after some debate, negatived the rejection recommended by the committee on ways and means of the bill providing that teamsters and laborers shall be included within the provisions of the law requiring that the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid upon all public works.

Despite opposition from the Democratic members of the House from Boston a bill requiring guests registering at hotels to give their right name and address and for a record to be kept by all hotels of the number of times a room is let was passed to a third reading by a rising vote of 87 to 34.

A bill providing for the appointment of a chief inspector of masonry was defeated by a vote of 136 to 86 on a roll call.

Motions to reconsider adverse action last week on bills for the improvement of Annisquam river in Gloucester and for the location of a new normal school in Bristol county were defeated on voice votes.

The report of the committee on harbors and public lands of "reference to the next General Court" on the recommendations of the harbor and land commission was accepted without debate.

Elevated Bill Passes

These bills were passed to be engrossed in the House, without debate or division: Requiring the removal of the unused structure in Boston between Castle street and the old Tremont street subway; extending the right of Salem to take land for a reservoir for its water supply; providing for a separate examining board for naval officers of the militia; making appropriations for the protection of the beach and shore at Revere and Nantasket beach; extending the time within which the new buildings at the Grafton state colony of the Worcester state asylum shall be completed.

These bills were ordered to a third reading: Relative to municipal liens for public improvements; relative to land takings and sales for nonpayment of taxes and to provide for the redemption and foreclosure of tax titles; authorizing the trustees of the Lakeville state sanitarium to lay water pipes in and under highways in Lakeville; dissolving the First Parish in Bradford, and the proprietors of the Bradford meeting house; also relative to the trustees of funds for the support of a Congregational minister there; establishing grades and size of a barrel of apples; in favor of Edward B. Atwood; reimbursing company 1, sixth infantry, M. V. M., for expenditures made from the company funds.

Governor Walsh has signed the bill for a "limited town meeting" plan of government for Brookline. The bill must be accepted by a majority vote at the state election of 1915 in order to take effect.

The Governor has signed also the following measure: Providing that the state tax commissioner, instead of local assessors, shall determine the amount for which telephone and telegraph companies shall be assessed upon their poles, wires and underground conduits, wires and pipes; relative to the preparation of the annual budget in cities; authorizing the treasurer and receiver-general to transfer unexpended appropriations to sinking funds; compensating Edward K. Tolman in the sum of $150 for three ballot boxes delivered in 1899 and 1901; appropriating $27,000 for the New Bedford textile school; printing 2000 additional copies of the report of the board of education on the support of public schools; providing for an investigation by the state forest commission relative to establishing a state park or forestry reservation at Mt. Grace in Warwick.

Tuesday, April 13, has been assigned by the Senate ways and means committee for the hearing on the bill appropriating $2,000,000 for improved highways in the five western counties.

VARIED TEACHING OF LAW NEXT YEAR HARVARD PLAN

Faculty Proposes to Start Freshman Legal Students Under at Least Six Instructors

Faculty of Harvard law school is planning to inaugurate a considerable change in the instruction of the first-year law class next year. Believing that one of the greatest advantages of a law school course is the opportunity for a student to gain more legal education in six courses by as many teachers than in the same courses conducted by the best teacher of the six, the faculty has determined upon a division of the instructors.

Dean Thayer points out in his report that the new system will have its disadvantages as well as its benefits in that the different courses are so closely related with one another that it is difficult for the professors not to overlap each other or else not to leave unnecessary gaps.

These disadvantages will be overcome in so far as it is possible by bringing the school to that state in which every instructor is thoroughly acquainted with the instruction of all of his colleagues and with that knowledge will conduct his own courses to better advantage.

The change will consist principally in the introduction of a course on general liabilities during the first half-year which will furnish the necessary groundwork for the other divisions and in bringing the students under as many different professors as possible.

WOMEN EXPECTED TO AID PROHIBITION

In an address at the annual dinner of the Boston Baptist Social Union at Ford hall last night the Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper of New York said the one thing needed to insure the downfall of the saloon in this country is woman suffrage. The Rev. Gabriel Reid Maguire, pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist church, also was a Speaker.

Ernest S. Butler of Malden was elected president of the Union; Leland H. Cole of Beverly and Harry V. Meyer of Watertown, vice-presidents; Ray Greene Huling of Cambridge, secretary; William G. Burbeck of Newton Center, treasurer; Joseph A. B. French, Arthur E. Gage, Harry A. Gilman, Arthur S. Pevear, Newton Shultis and Nathaniel R. Thayer, directors; Horace S. Bassett and J. Arthur Sparrow, auditors; Emery B. Gibbs and Edward E. Stevens, trustees.

NEW U. S. CRUISER ORDERED TO BEIRUT

WASHINGTON—The scout cruiser Chester at the Boston navy yard was Monday ordered to the Mediterranean to relieve the cruiser North Carolina, now at Beirut, Asia Minor. She will fit out at the [illegible]

MAYOR REVIEWS FINANCE BOARD BUDGET REPORT

Boston Chief Executive Says Reductions Must Have Been Made Without Careful Study the Law Contemplated

In a special message to the city council Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon took exception to the estimates of the finance commission that $441,923.88 could be taken from the city budget in addition to the $1,273,683 which the mayor had deducted when the department heads had given him their estimates for the year. When council adjourned it was upon motion that a special meeting of the council, sitting as the committee on appropriations, be held tomorrow afternoon to consider the mayor's message relating to the budget.

Of the recommendations of the finance commission, Mayor Curley said: "I feel obliged to state that many of the commission's recommendations for reductions must have been made without that careful study which the law creating the commission contemplated and which the importance of its work demands. The powers of the commission are supervisory only and it cannot expect to have its recommendations adopted except through the force of public opinion."

The recommendations of the finance commission for reductions dealt with 10 city and three county departments. Estimates of the 13 departments amounted to $8,748,758, which the mayor himself cut to $7,475,075. The commission recommends that only $7,033,151.62 be allowed. Of this amount $135,723.50 would be cut from the amount the mayor allowed for the public works department after he had cut the estimate $859,705.

As to the building department, the mayor said:

"The commission recommends that $13,205 should be cut from the estimate, although their first statement shows a cut of only $12,258.46. The items of reduction are: Office expenses, $5840; payrolls, $6465; pensions, $900. I had already cut $2000 from the appropriation for this department, intending that it should apply to the item of office expenses."

Of the budget for the public buildings department, the mayor says: "The estimate for this department was $208,545, from which I cut $35,000, and from which the finance commission would cut about $25,000 more. In the proposed reduction of $70,000 the commission includes $6300 for telephone service, $17,150 for furniture and $30,000 for repairs and alterations. On its face this would seem like a proposed saving of $53,450.

"As a matter of fact the commission wants these items provided for by special appropriation, which would only change the form of the appropriation without saving any money."

In his statement, the mayor considers cut of $284,782 proposed by the finance commission in the budget of the health department, this including a cut of $171,000 the mayor had made previously.

Of the salary question, Mayor Curley wrote the council:

"The commission proposes a cut of $26,627 in the payrolls, which is intended apparently to prevent the restoration of the amounts which were cut off by last year's 5 per cent reduction and also to prevent any of the increases recommended by the health department. I have already expressed my opinion that the 5 per cent cuts of last year should not be operative in the present year."

WORK EXPECTED ON ALASKA ROADS COMING SUMMER

WASHINGTON — Definite announcement of plans for construction at the Alaskan railroad are expected to be made by President Wilson within the next few days. The subject probably will be taken up at today's cabinet meeting.

The plans of the President and Secretary Lane contemplate beginning actual building operations in June.

It was understood Monday that everything is ready for work to start as soon as the President announces the route and whether the Alaskan-Northern or the Copper River & Northwestern will be bought by the government as a link in the line.

PLANS FOR SERBIAN RELIEF ARE MADE

WASHINGTON—The Serbian agricultural relief committee of America announced here today that Walter Camp will take charge of Serbian relief work in the colleges and universities of the United States.

An extended campaign to raise funds to be used toward the rehabilitation of the hundreds of thousands of Serbian women and children on their farmlands will be started under Mr. Camp's direction. The plan includes a Serbian collection at all baseball games and other athletic events at the large seats of learning. Bazaars, fetes and benefit performances of various kinds are part of Mr. Camp's scheme.

KOREA WORK DESCRIBED

Boston Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its regular meeting in Myers hall, Tremont Temple, yesterday, Mrs. Helen H. Foster, president, in the chair. Miss L. H. McCully, a missionary from Korea, gave an account of the work there. Miss M. M. Bright of the Gordon Missionary Training school [illegible] United States during [illegible]

COMPLETION OF THE LYNN-FELLS HIGHWAY URGED

Meeting Under Auspices of Melrose Board of Trade to Consider Options Probable

Residents of Melrose, Saugus and Lynn, who have been urging the appropriation of funds for the completion of the Lynn-Fells boulevard from its present terminus in Melrose at Bellevue avenue, through Saugus to the Lynn woods, are planning to unite and secure options on property which would have to be taken by the state for the construction of the boulevard.

In all probability a meeting of interested citizens will be held under the auspices of the Melrose Board of Trade, when a committee will be named to secure these options. Several property owners along the route of the proposed boulevard have expressed a willingness to deed strips of land through their holdings, to the state, provided the metropolitan park commission will agree to construct the boulevard within a stated period of years.

This action would be in keeping with another bill before the Legislature to have the metropolitan park commission take over the Lynn woods property, now owned and held as a park by the city of Lynn.

Construction of the proposed boulevard would open a direct roadway from Spot pond to the North Shore boulevard, connections being made at either end for all of the boulevards of the metropolitan park system north of Boston.

PROFESSOR TAFT GIVES IDEAS FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

Former President Before New England Women's Club Members Says He Favors Compulsory Court of Arbitrament

An international peace league, with a compulsory court of arbitrament, the judgment of which all signatory powers would be forced to accept in all justifiable questions is the plan of Prof. William H. Taft, former President, as a prerequisite of a practical constructive peace.

Professor Taft's views on the peace problem were expressed yesterday before several hundred members and guests of the New England Woman's Club in the South Congregational church on Newbury street. It was the regular meeting and Professor Taft was introduced by Miss Mary A. Ladd, president of the club.

"If we are going to attack a proposition for the establishment of an international arbitral court," said Professor Taft, "we must eliminate our desire to win always. We have got to know how to lose in order to have a proper state of mind. We cannot always win.

"We have proved that in our repeated controversies with England and Canada, which have been settled through arbitration, and we have stood by those settlements. Why may we not have a similar relation with all other nations of the world?

"I do not believe that all wars can be prevented in this way any more than fisticuffs among individuals can be precluded by the existing civil courts. But through such an organization we can look hopefully to a condition where in the future wars will be far less probable."

Professor Taft closed with a plea for a righteous attitude of this nation in its efforts toward a permanent peace, during which he criticized the action of the United States Senate in failing to ratify the treaties for general arbitration with England and France.

The guests yesterday were the presidents of the clubs belonging to the state federation. On the platform with Miss Ladd and Professor Taft were the Rev. Edward Cummings, pastor of the church, Mrs. May Alden Ward, Miss Annie M. Killian, Mrs. Robert Read and Miss Alice Burdett.

PROCEDURE FOR SHOE MACHINERY CASE IS ISSUE

WASHINGTON—What shall be the government's next step in the antitrust proceedings against the United Shoe Machinery Company will be the subject of a conference here next week between G. W. Anderson, United States district attorney at Boston, and G. C. Todd, assistant to the attorney-general in charge of antitrust cases.

The case was dismissed recently by the federal district court at Boston, and the government must determine whether to appeal to the supreme court.

AUSTRIA PROHIBITS FANCY BREAD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—A recent government decree has ordered that no more rolls, biscuits, or cakes are to be baked, but only bread with a certain statutory proportion of flour. There has been a further rise in the prices of butter and eggs in Vienna.

SERGEANT DOHERTY RETIRES

Sergt. Daniel A. Doherty, who for many years has been assistant inspector of carriages at police headquarters, left the force last evening, when an order for his retirement at his own request was read. Sergeant Doherty joined the force in 1881.

PLAN OF CANADA SOLDIERS VOTE IS DISCUSSED

Printed Copy of the Bill in House of Commons Discloses Proposed Method of Taking the Ballot

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA—The country is undoubtedly waiting with much interest for reports of the expected discussion of the government's proposal to enable Canadians on active military service to exercise their electoral franchise at the expected forthcoming general election. The printed copy of the bill just brought down in the House of Commons discloses for the first time the machinery which it is proposed to use in carrying on elections at the front.

The proposal was first considered by a special committee consisting of four Conservatives and three Liberals. When it was considered by the committee the minister of justice is understood to have characterized the plan as impracticable and unwise, but when the bill was introduced in the House the minister of justice appeared as its sponsor. In the House of Commons the leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stated that while he did not object to the principle of the bill he would reserve his comments thereon until the bill itself was laid before the House and it came up for discussion. So there has been no discussion of it on its merits. What the bill proposes is to give to every male British subject above the age of 21 serving in the military forces of Canada in the present war who when he was appointed to or enlisted or enrolled in the forces and who had been a resident for 30 days before that time of any electoral district in Canada, the right to vote at any general election held while he is in the service.

Method of Ballot

Ballot papers with an envelope for each are to be sent to the secretary of the Canadian high commissioner in London and to the officer in command of the Canadian forces. When the writ calling for the election is issued the clerk of the Crown in chancery is to telegraph to the high commissioner in London and to the commanding officer in Bermuda, whereupon the ballot papers and envelopes shall be issued to the proper commanding officers. The soldier may make an affidavit before any commissioned officer stating his qualifications as a voter, whereupon he is entitled to mark his ballot which he is to place in the envelope provided.

These are all to be returned to Ottawa to the clerk of the crown in chancery, who in turn is to forward them to the returning officers of the several electoral districts, where they are to be counted. But these votes are not to be counted if they arrive after the election has been held. The ballot is quite a new thing in Canadian politics. It is to have three blank spaces as follows:

I vote for the government.

I vote for the opposition.

I vote for the independent candidate.

The voter is to mark a cross within the space containing the name of the party for which he intends to vote. The bill contains many other provisions, among them one against the opening of the envelopes by any unauthorized person. Just where the censors at the front come in does not appear. They are very particular about opening and censoring mail matter from soldiers. What the attitude of the English officers toward the holding of elections in the trenches may be is causing much speculation. Many difficulties are being raised. It is clearly a novel proposition. Many military men condemn it, as do many civilians.

Opinion of the Press

The Montreal Star is enthusiastically for the scheme. The Weekly Sun of Toronto (Goldwin Smith's old paper) which is independent on party matters, says:

"The proposal is indefensible. The soldiers are almost completely cut off from public discussion here, and, will vote in ignorance both of the issues and of the candidates. There would, therefore, be no just exercise of the franchise, no matter how fairly arranged, but rather a grave abuse of it. The soldiers, of course, merit the highest consideration, but voting in their present condition is a privilege which they will not fairly demand.

"Besides, the proposal is impracticable, without the gravest abuses. The soldiers being shut out of knowledge of both issues and candidates will be for the most part, it is likely, in a foreign country and wholly beyond the control of the Canadian government. If, conceivably, an election were allowed in France, how would abuse be guarded against? Would the Canadian government and the two or three parties send over a troop of officers, magistrates, judges, policemen and scrutineers to enforce the Canadian law? Would similar enterprises be undertaken in England, Egypt, St. Lucia, Bermuda and the West Indies, where, according to the latest official report, nearly 25,000 Canadian soldiers are now stationed?"

PASTEUR DEBATE DATE SET

Rights of France to Alsace-Lorraine will be the topic for the Pasteur medal debate at Harvard, the date for which will be April 27, according to an announcement made Monday. The medal was founded in 1898 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, and is open to competition by all members of the college

South and Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean

COSTA RICA'S SCENIC CHARM SEEN IN TOUR

Journey From Limon to San Jose Reveals Beauties of Lowlands and Mountains — Trip From Colon in a Night's Voyage

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—It seems odd to any one who has paid a visit to this Central American republic that more people do not discover its charm as a tourist country. The comparative nearness of Costa Rica to the United States makes it easy to reach here in short order, and it is little more of a journey than the trip to one of the Caribbean islands.

Historically considered, no country in America has a more interesting record than Costa Rica, for here the Spanish conquistadores were early at work and their adventures with the Indians constitute historic episodes of interest to all Americans. However, the tourist is more likely to concern himself with what is in evidence today in Costa Rica. At Limon, for instance, telling impressions are obtained as to the extent of the banana trade of this republic, for there ships are constantly loading up with the fruit, which is shipped away by the hundreds of thousands of bunches.

To any one planning a trip to Panama it would seem well worth considering an extension of the tour to include Costa Rica. No adjacent country offers more to the traveler. A night spent on the tropical waters is all that is requisite to cover the distance between Colon and Limon. If one wishes to travel to the capital in utmost comfort he may send a wireless from the steamer and a parlor car seat will be held in readiness for the journey from the coast to this city.

Starting at Limon, a ride over the railway presents a series of tropical and mountain views of great beauty. Costa Rica's main artery of commerce is her transcontinental railroad from Limon on the eastern shore to Puntarenas on the Pacific, a distance of 172 miles. From the main trunk line there are various branches which give the country a total of about 430 miles of railway.

From Limon the train passes first through lowland forests which appear to be impenetrable except where the steel band stretches through the dense woodland. The traveler cannot help wondering how engineers who pioneered their course through such swamp and wilderness ever succeeded in making their way and perfected a road which furnishes comfort and facility to traffic.

At Siquirres, 36 miles from Limon, the traveler has time for a short walk, and here a busy scene presents itself if a ship happens to be waiting for cargo; the five railroad tracks in front of the little station are holding five trains loaded with bananas, and each train is hauling many cars. Other trains may be seen in the distance.

As the train proceeds the country changes greatly. Lowlands now fade from view and mountains and rivers offer new sights. Onward and upward the train winds and by early afternoon the travelers are high in the mountains, where there is not much to remind one of the tropical conditions left behind.

While passing through this section visitors are told about the famous matina and matinita, the two varieties of cocoa which are extensively cultivated and of which matinita is considered the superior, as it contains all the properties requisite for the manufacture of the finest grades of commercial cocoa and chocolate. The plant becomes productive in about three years.

At last the train enters this city, and it becomes evident at once that Costa Rica, notwithstanding it has a population of not more than 40,000, is in many ways ahead of some communities three times its size. Architecturally considered, this city is advanced, and one must admire, among the many fine buildings, the splendid theater where the performances are of a high order. Both in city and country Costa Rica is able to provide a visitor with novel sights such as are bound to make a trip memorable.

RIVER PLATA MEAT EXPORTS SHOW INCREASE

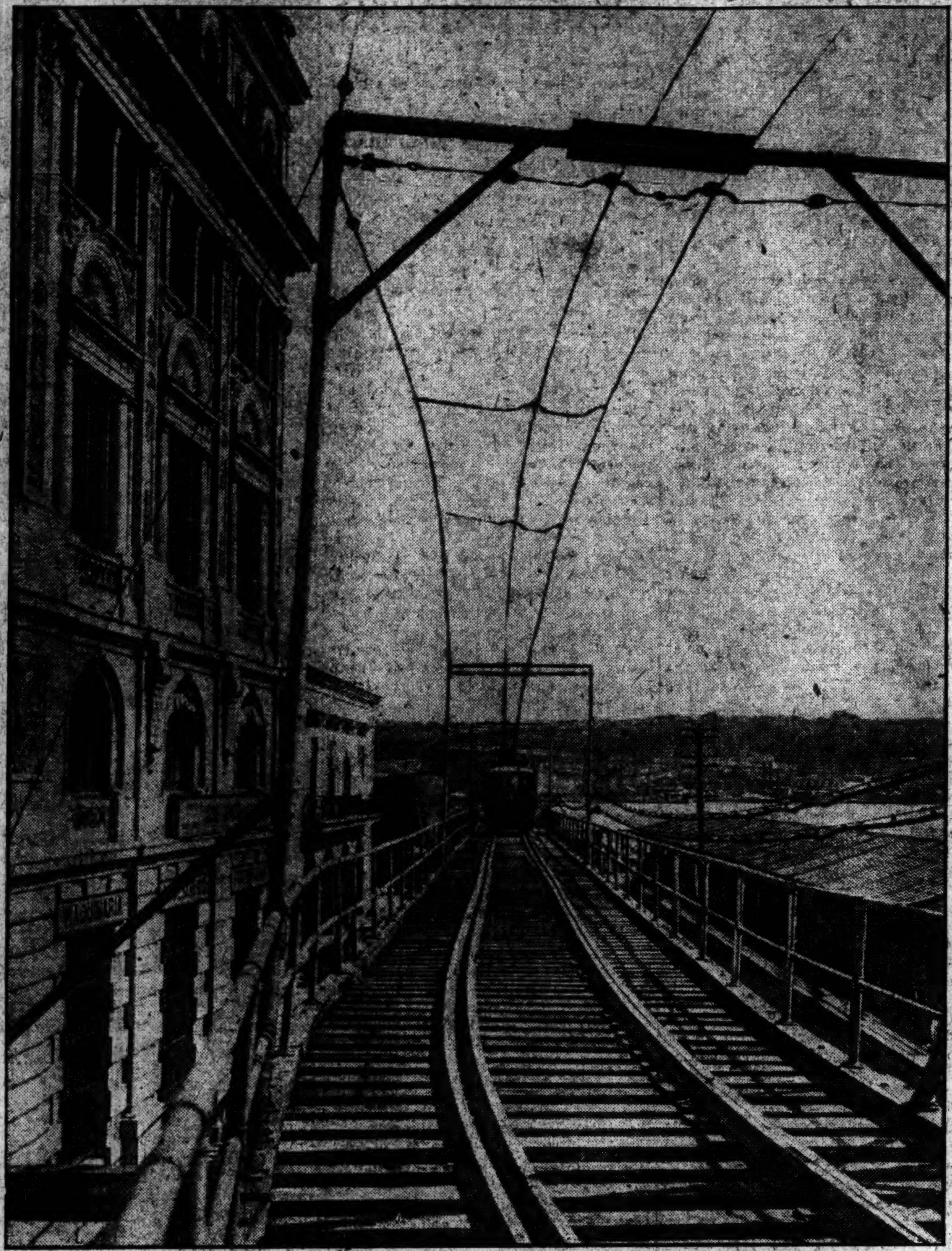
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The principal packing companies in the River Plata territory increased their shipments of beef considerably during 1914. Exports, however, were still below the figures of 1912.

Shipments by the various companies for 1913 and 1914 compare as follows:

	1913 Quarters	1914 Quarters
Compania Sansinena de Carnes Congelades..	401,432	355,993
Las Palmas Produce Co	432,813	884,443
La Blanca Co........	728,400	858,338
La Plata Cold-Storage	1,477,460	1,568,101
Smithfield & Argentine Meat Co..............	3,318,010	375,544
Frigorifico Argentino Central	203,412	357,899
La Frigorifico Uruguaya	153,367	354,186
Frigorifico Montevideo	288,164	606,250

Including a number of lesser concerns, total shipments of beef for 1914 were 5,359,318 quarters as against 4,534,274 quarters in 1913.

Shipments of sheep and lamb in 1914 amounted to 2,844,743, compared with 2,515,859 in 1913.



Elevated structure in front of Commercial Exchange building in Havana

H. M. FLAGLER'S WORK FOR CUBA VALUED HIGHLY

Transportation System Between Havana and Key West Monument to American—Ocean Going Steamship Ferry Final Link

HAVANA, Cuba—The municipality of Havana has always considered adequate transportation facilities a cardinal requirement, and its travel system has been developed from year to year. The coming of the new Havana-Key West ferry puts the finishing touch to a water route that in a measure is a continuation to Cuban travel, since carrying the trains from the United States to this island makes it an all-rail way right into the heart of the city.

After the Florida East Coast railway had extended itself out from the tip of Florida into the ocean in the direction of Cuba for 114 miles there remained a gap of 93 miles to be bridged. The bridging of this gap was accomplished by the ocean-going car-ferry steamers. The first of these steamers, the Henry M. Flagler, is now in service between Key West, the ocean terminus of the railway, and Havana. This steamer is 360 feet long and has a breadth of 57 feet. It has four standard-gauge tracks, and a capacity of 30 refrigerator or passenger cars. The speed of the Henry M. Flagler is computed at 13 knots an hour. This gives a running time between Havana and Key West of a little more than six hours.

Cubans interested in having quick and comfortable service between their island and the United States are fond of relating how the recent unique system of transportation sprang into existence. They believe that never in the history of railroad building anywhere in the world has a single man so boldly pitted his judgment against the judgment of every expert—engineering, financial, economic—as did Henry M. Flagler when he undertook to extend the Florida East Coast railway from Miami to Key West. "Flagler's Folly," this undertaking was called by many, and Flagler himself, who was not a technical railway man, was characterized as bent chiefly on spending the millions that he had made in the oil business on a railway undertaking that he was not supposed to know anything about.

But once Mr. Flagler had made up his mind that the line should be built from the mainland down the chain of keys running out into the ocean—over a hundred miles—he brooked no interference or delay. It was true that these keys were many miles apart and that the broad ocean lay between. After searching for a good while he finally secured engineers willing to utilize the underlying ridge for his purpose of building the extension.

On Jan. 22, 1911, the Florida East Coast railway was completed to Key West. It is enough to know now that high officials of Cuba took part in the opening exercises to see how much interested this island was in the new enterprise. Flagler's vision is a reality, and no man's memory is honored more here than that of the American who succeeded in bridging the ocean with the final link of the steamship ferry which makes it possible to reach here from Washington in two days. From Havana, railroads extend east and west throughout the island. Kingston, capital of Jamaica, is but a short distance away. The Dominican Republic, Haiti, Porto Rico, and the other islands are all in direct connection, and the north coast of South America is just across the Caribbean. Panama, Mexico and southern Mexico are near by. A touring voyage through the islands of the Spanish main makes Havana the logical starting point.

CYCLISTS GET ACROSS ANDES FOR FIRST TIME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Two enthusiastic Chilean cyclists, Alberto Downey and Julio Alvarado, have just arrived in this city after completing the trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic over the Uspalata pass on bicycles.

Both are members of the Club Ciclista Condor and in order to show the genuineness of their trip they have obtained signed statements from the stationmaster of each station through which they passed. Leaving Valparaiso, on the Pacific, they spent nine hours going to Los Andes, where they remained a day. From here the run of 80 kilometers to Las Cuevas was extremely difficult because the greater part of the 13,000-foot ascent lies in this portion of the journey. At times it was necessary to get off and walk, pushing the bicycles ahead of them.

The 110 kilometers to Guido in Argentina was a rather easy trip on the fourth day, as it was all down hill, the difficulty lying in being sure that the machines did not run away from them. On the afternoon of the fifth day they reached Mendoza, the running time for the 350 kilometers being 47 hours and 15 minutes. From there on the riding was comparatively easy and was accomplished with only a few delays in the flooded section. It is the first time that such a trip has been made.

CARACAS SPORT CLUB

CARACAS, Venezuela—The America Sport Club has been organized in this city with Atilano Carnevali as president. Leading business and professional men have joined.

AVIATION INTERESTS PARAGUAY

ASUNCION, Paraguay—Aviation has been creating so much interest here that an organization, known as the Aviation Club of Paraguay, has been formed with 26 charter members.

VERACRUZ IS BEST CAPITAL SAYS CARRANZA

Constitutionalists Give Reason Why Mexico City Is Not Acceptable—Benito Juarez Finds Port Best for Defense Purposes

VERACRUZ, Mexico—Constitutionalist headquarters is watching with much interest the situation in Mexico City, and it is reported that the ever changing control of the capital may postpone indefinitely the return of General Carranza to that place.

In the meantime the Carranzista government is busy sending instructions to the various juntas in the United States. There has just been prepared a statement which purposes to give the actual reason why the first chief has come to Veracruz and why he is not anxious to return to Mexico City. The statement reads in part:

"The opinion as expressed by many American newspapers seems to be general that Don Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the Constitutionalists, made Veracruz his capital because he was afraid of staying in Mexico City, and that Veracruz was nearer to any ship that he might want to sail in in case of danger.

"There are a great many reasons for the evacuation of Mexico City, and several historical ones. First of all Mexico City is of no importance as a strategic place; in fact, it would be a trap for any army which would try to keep it against an enemy of equal or even lesser strength. Mexico City lies in a valley which was once a lake and offers no adequate defense. It would take an army of 50,000 men to defend it. The electric light, the water supply and the food come from great distances and an army of attack would not even have to fight; it could throw up trenches and outlast the army defending the city and its inhabitants. Mexico City has no fortifications, only the castle of Chapultepec, which was the residence of ancient Aztec emperors, Spanish viceroys and later Mexican presidents.

"When the Indian Constitutional President, Benito Juarez, was fighting against the clericals, he chose Veracruz as his capital. In Mexico City there was a clerical president. In many ways the present Mexican struggle seems to be a repetition of the three years war, with the exception that now besides the clericals, one must add American and foreign interests to the list of enemies which are fighting against the Constitutionalists.

"Mexico City from the beginning of its history always has been the center of intrigue and corruption. Mexico City always was a nest of conspirators, and its population was always on the side of reaction. Veracruz, on the contrary, seems to have been the hub around which liberals always united."

CONSTRUCTION WORK HALTS IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Building Operations Affected on Account of Money Lack—Methods Employed and Materials Used Shown in Detail

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—With money scarce, building operations in this capital, as well as in other Brazilian cities of any considerable size, have been more or less disconnected for some months. In ordinary circumstances the demand for building materials is brisk, although the construction work here differs to a large degree from what obtains in the United States. Wooden buildings, for instance, even for dwelling houses, are practically unknown in Rio de Janeiro.

The average building in the business section of this city is three stories high, and the front up to the second floor is usually faced with stone or granite, the upper part being constructed of brick. Durability, availability and price are weighed carefully in the selection of building materials in this country, where the cost of most materials, labor and land is high, especially in the larger cities of the coast. These considerations and suitability for this climate have made stone and brick the principal building materials for Brazil.

Quarries exist in this vicinity and it is not an uncommon thing to see hills of solid rock being cut away for purposes of building construction or road making, and the areas the hills formerly occupied turned into city lots. There is also an abundance of brickmaking clay here and numerous brick factories are in operation.

Except in the interior of Brazil, wooden laths for the inside of buildings are unknown. The climate is so mild throughout the year that artificial heating is unnecessary. Inner walls usually are finished by applying the plaster to the brick walls. In the case of partitions the plaster is applied directly to the boards. Wire cloth, however, is increasing in popularity for the application of plaster in business structures. This material in the past has been imported from England, France and Germany.

Lime used in the manufacture of plaster is produced locally, chiefly in the states of Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo; although builders and architects admit this lime to be of an inferior quality, yet they say that the use of the foreign article is not permissible because of the prohibitive customs duties.

The use of plaster board for interior finishing is unknown. Whether it could be successfully introduced and would become a staple article in construction work in Brazil is a matter of conjecture. A campaign of education would be necessary with an untried article, but this would not be a serious obstacle, as novelties of all kinds find access to this market each year.

While the present is not a particularly good time to sell materials, yet it would pay to make a close inspection of what is required in the building trades. Powdered gypsum, invoiced abroad as "fine plaster," has been imported from England, Germany and France in considerable quantities. It is shipped in barrels, 358 pounds gross weight, 350 pounds net weight, the barrels iron-bound and cross barred, and oil paper lined. By reason of reselling requirements in the market, the customs regulations, etc., Brazilian importers and buyers generally are usually very solicitous about uniformity in the sizes and packing of such staples.

TRADE NOTES

GUATEMALA CITY—There are 498 miles of foreign-owned railroads in this republic, not including the line building from San Felipe to Quezaltenango.

ASUNCION, Paraguay—The consul-general of Paraguay at Madrid, Spain, reports that many products formerly obtained by way of Bremen will be imported direct from Paraguay hereafter.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—In spite of the density of population being less than one fourth, Argentina already contains one half as many head of cattle as the United States.

HAVANA, Cuba—The power plant building for the Havana Electric Light and Power Company at Tallapiedra wharf is expected soon to furnish electric energy for the entire city.

SAO PAULO, Brazil—Southern Brazil, comprising the states of Sao Paulo, Parana, Santa Clara and Rio Grande, has been affected less by the economic crisis than the northern parts.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—It is understood in financial circles that the National City Bank of New York expects to open a branch here in case the federal reserve board grants authority.

VALPARAISO, Chile—While wages in the nitrate fields have decreased 25 per cent the cost of imported articles used in the reduction of nitrate has increased 40 per cent owing to the fall in exchange.

PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela—The United States consulate here invoiced copper ore valued at more than $230,000 for the United States during 1914.

LA RIOJA HAS WELL WATER TO IRRIGATE FARMS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LA RIOJA, A. R.—The problem of obtaining water to irrigate the soil of this province—a solution sought for during a long time—is shortly to be determined by the borings which have been made at the station Cebollar of the Northern Argentine railroad. By means of a large compresser 3000 gallons of water can be drawn off per hour, and in case of necessity even 4000 gallons may be extracted.

This water has been approved for the use on the railroad, and since there is much more than the railroad can possibly utilize, it is to be turned over to the agricultural needs. The railroad administration appointed by law for the distribution of water, has conducted the water to uncultivated areas, instead of to the cultivated places.

On the estancia El Flamenco near Villa Mercedes, the manager has installed a windmill and a well 33 feet deep, from which 1000 gallons of water can be pumped out every hour. Another windmill has been set up on the estancia Santa Elena with good results, although the water is pumped from a well 55 feet deep.

PANAMA SAILINGS FOR ITALY-SPAIN

BALBOA, C. Z.—The Canal Record publishes the following regarding steamship connection with southern Europe:

The Italian Steam Navigation Company, La Veloce, maintains a line, with sailings every 28 days, between Colon and Genoa, calling at Puerto Colombia, Curacao, Puerto Cabello and Barcelona. The Compania Trasatlantica de Barcelona sends a vessel from Colon to Genoa on the twelfth day of each month, calling at Puerto Colombia, Curacao, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, Ponce, San Juan (Porto Rico), Canary islands, Cadiz, Barcelona and Marseilles; on the return voyage, with the same calls en route, the vessels sail from Genoa on the eighth day of each month.

CHILE MASONS PAY HONOR TO FELLOW WORKER

David Urquhart, District Grand Master at Valparaiso, Holds High Position in Government Service for Many Years

VALPARAISO, Chile—Recently made district grand master of the Chilean district of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which has jurisdiction in Chile, David Urquhart of this city is being honored by his fellow Masons and by hundreds of persons who have come to know Mr. Urquhart during his long residence in this republic.

The Chilean News in a recent issue contained a long account of Mr. Urquhart's activity in Chile. A native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in early years he became connected with one of the great railroads of his home country. Close attention to duty won him promotion to an important position, and in 1873 he contracted with the Chilean government to serve in the state railway.

Mr. Urquhart remained in this service until 1883. In 1879, on war being declared against Peru and Bolivia, he rendered valuable service to the government in connection with the forts and naval artillery, for which he received great commendation from the officials. At present he holds the important office of director of the Fiscal Mole.

During his long residence in Chile Mr. Urquhart has become thoroughly acquainted with the people and the customs. He is a member of many native societies. He has numbers of gold medals, badges and addresses presented to him for distinguished service. For many years he has been the president of the Blas Cueras school, and in this position was able to render invaluable service during the earthquake of 1906. With the aid of the Masonic bodies and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts many families were given shelter and provided with necessities until the local conditions were straightened out.

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DR. DYER PRAISES RESEARCH WORK IN THE SCHOOLS

Superintendent in Report Says Original Study of Teachers Would Furnish a Valuable Contribution to Pedagogy

"One of the features of the work of the year has been the encouragement that has been given to individual schools and school principals to engage in investigations and experiments and to place special emphasis on such activities as they feel their school community most needs," says the superintendent of schools, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, summing up his annual report submitted to the school committee and approved by it last evening.

"Our schools are remarkable," he says, "for the number of teachers who are making real contributions to the cause of education, and if it were possible to collect and report their original studies and methods of procedure it would make a valuable addition to modern pedagogy."

The report is significant in showing that things proposed in the last report are now in operation.

Revision of Study Courses

"During the past year the attention of elementary teachers," says Superintendent Dyer, "has been concentrated on the course of study and especially on the fundamental branches. Hundreds of teachers are engaged in committee work in critical examination of the present course. The purposes of revision are: (1) to select the topics that deserve major emphasis and give them adequate treatment; (2) to subordinate the topics of less importance in such a way that they will receive much less attention; (3) to omit obsolete or nonessential matters; (4) to indicate those facts or exercises which should receive repeated attention until they are under the control and at the command of the pupil; and (5) to give as many illustrations as possible of the application of the topic or practise to the life of today and the experience of the pupils.

"While teaching children to think and to use their higher mental powers is of first importance in the educational process and should receive the greater portion of the school time, there are also matters of technique which are necessary in every-day life. Children who leave school should be able to spell correctly, to figure accurately, to write legibly, to read fluently and to talk intelligibly and pleasantly. Herein lies one of the great difficulties in education.

"In revising the course of study, it is proposed to make a tentative selection of a few essential facts or exercises in each grade and subject, which shall be as thoroughly mastered as can reasonably be expected of children. It is proposed also to indicate a time limit for such drills so that teachers will have a definite idea of how much time should be given to drill and how much to thought work.

"As individual pupils master their drills they should be excused from them and give their atention to other things. There is much time wasted by keeping pupils going over processes which they have mastered. There is no more frequent cause of arrested development. The drills should be increasingly individual and applied to individual needs, except so far as to keep all up to the standard of the grade as it is given tentatively in the course of study.

Special Art Instruction

"An arrangement has been effected with the art school at the Museum of Fine Arts for that school to provide art instruction for a small and carefully selected group of students entering high school. The course was put in operation last September for 20 students who were selected by the art department of the public schools from students entering high school. These students devote their mornings to their high school curriculum and their afternoons to art instruction at the art school. They receive four credits a year upon their high school diploma for graduation, giving them an opportunity to get 16 of their 80 required points for graduation, in art under the most competent instruction that the city affords.

"At the present time a careful study is being made by the art teachers of the public schools of the abilities of students in the eighth grade in order to select those who have evident and highly promising artistic talent. These students will be informed of the opportunity offered at the art school and if they chose to take it the art school will endeavor to accommodate them.

"The advisory committee on music has made a careful study of the needs of our schools, and has proposed revisions of the course and methods. Their recommendations would involve a simplification of the work in music, in harmony with the general plan of simplifying the elementary curriculum. They propose that the study of musical notation be eliminated from the first two or three grades and rote singing only be used, and that from the fourth to the eighth grades the technical drills and sight singing be simplified and reduced and more time be given for singing the songs which are appropriate for children and which are really worth while for them to learn.

"In the last annual report it was recommended that high school pupils should have an opportunity to devote themselves seriously to music as a distinct study to be accredited as any other subject.

"In harmony with this the department of music submitted to the advisory committee on music a plan of school credit for outside music.

"The advisory committee has signified its approval of these proposals in most particulars. As the proposed plan for accrediting outside work in music entails little or no expense it is to be hoped that the plan may be put into execution next September.

Industrial Education

"The provisions for industrial education in the public schools of this city include (1) the Mechanic Arts high school; (2) the cooperative course in the Hyde Park high school for boys; (3) the trade school for girls; (4) the Boston industrial school for boys; (5) the evening industrial schools and (6) possibly there should be included the prevocational schools for boys and girls and the continuation school in some of its aspects.

"In the actual occupations in our city according to the census of 1910 the male workers over 14 years of age were as follows: Unskilled labor, 58,000; skilled labor, 62,000; commercial, 55,000; professions, 9,400, approximately. According to these figures our industrial training is not sufficient to meet the demands of these occupations."

Considerable attention is given to a cooperative course organized last year in the Hyde Park high school, as it is capable of considerable expansion. The course is for those boys who desire to acquire their shop training in manufacturing establishments and at the same time continue their high school education. The superintendent says:

"The shop work in the first year is given in the school shop and is entirely of an industrial character. Beginning with the second year the boys work in the various Hyde Park shops three days each week. The instructor in the school shop visits them at their work and consults their foreman. In the school he gives them such supplementary work as is needed to help them in their particular trade. In the school they also receive training in shop mathematics, drawing, shop science and English. There are 65 boys now taking the course.

Advisory Board in Touch

"An advisory committee on the business men keep in close touch with the progress of the boys in shop and school. This cooperative plan is especially appropriate for a community such as Hyde Park, which contains the largest industries of the city. It is capable of considerable extension. It is the most inexpensive trade training that can be devised and if the shop instructor has the ability and the time to act as coordinator between shop and school it is highly effective. Hyde Park is fortunate in having a shop instructor who has and deserves the entire confidence of the industries and I believe likewise of the labor organization. Even in these difficult times he has had no trouble in keeping his boys placed.

"The Hyde Park part-time plan is rapidly passing out of the experimental stage and is becoming recognized as worthy of extension to other parts of the city. South Boston would be a very appropriate place to open another center, as there are great industries in that vicinity and many boys who would gladly accept such an opportunity."

NEW CENTURY CLUB GUESTS ARE TO BE N. E. CONGRESSMEN

Gov. Walsh, Mayor Curley and Louis D. Brandeis Also Invited to Dinner in New Quarters

Several New England congressmen will be guests of honor tonight at a dinner given by the New Century Club at the new quarters of the Boston City Club. Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley and Louis D. Brandeis also are among those who have accepted invitations to attend. The dinner will take the form of a celebration of President Wilson's veto of the Smith-Burnett immigration bill which the recent Congress declined to pass over the veto.

Invitations to be present at tonight's dinner were sent to the following congressmen: Maine, D. J. McGillicuddy of Lewiston, and John A. Peters of Ellsworth; Vermont, Frank L. Greene of St. Albans; New Hampshire, R. B. Stevens, Lisbon, and Eugene E. Reed of Manchester; Massachusetts, James A. Gallivan of Boston, Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, Calvin DeWitt Paige of Southbridge, John J. Rogers of Lowell, M. F. Phelan of Lynn, F. S. Deitrick of Cambridge, E. W. Roberts of Chelsea, John J. Mitchell of Marlboro, Edward Gilmore of Brockton, W. S. Green of Fall River and Thomas C. Thacher of Yarmouth; Rhode Island, G. T. O'Shaunessy of Providence, Peter G. Gerry of Warwick and Ambrose Kennedy of Woonsocket.

Dr. Louis Arkin is president of the New Century Club and David A. Lourie is chairman of the dinner committee. The membership of the club is composed of professional men. It was formed Dec. 31, 1899, at the beginning of the new century.

NEW HAVEN ROAD PLEAS ARE HEARD

NEW YORK—The federal district court heard argument Monday and reserved decision on the application made by Lewis Cass Ledyard and other directors and former directors of the New Haven railroad to have the government furnish them with a bill of particulars in the criminal proceedings against them. Twenty-one defendants are under indictment charging violation of the antitrust law.

PRINCE JOACHIM BACK TO WEST
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Prince Joachim the youngest son of the Kaiser, has returned to the western front after the expiration of his furlough.

Bedouin chief at El Basel

VISIT TO HOME OF BEDOUIN CHIEF IS NOVEL EXPERIENCE

Oriental Hospitality Exemplified by Host Who Was at Head of Thousands of Nomads of Desert—All Members of Tribe That Boasts Centuries of Ancestry

"Would you like to spend a few days at the home of a Bedouin chief on the edge of the desert?"

It is needless to say that the question was answered in the affirmative, and that the writer at once sent word stating the time of his arrival at Fayoum, where he was to be met by the retainers of the Bedouin, who is at the head of 35,000 nomads of the desert.

The carriage was found waiting at the train—in fact, a courier of the household had met the party several stations before their ultimate destination, assuring them with various oriental signs, mixed with Arabic and salaams, that they would be very much welcomed at the castle of his chief. The drive for miles across the well-irrigated country was memorable; the variegated galabeighs of the fellaheen dotted the landscape and the hot air of the desert blew across vast rainless lands. Here and there at the doors of the mud huts could be seen pictures that might have belonged to the time of the Old Testament—women grinding corn at the old-fashioned handmill; water buffalo yoked with camels drawing a crooked stick for a plow, as in the seventh century. It was all weird and strange enough to western eyes.

After the party had passed through one or two villages containing the low black tents of the Bedouin they approached the home of his royal highness, Chief el Basel. The Bedouin tent proved to be a creditable brace of modern buildings which might have been found in a well-ordered community in southern France or Virginia. To be sure, the buildings were low and the architecture somewhat varied and incongruous; the courtyard into which the party drove was austere and barren, almost as treeless and bleak as the desert which could be seen in the distance. The chief evidently had taken his designs, both in the exterior and the interior furnishings, from mingled impressions gained in Cairo, Constantinople and the more modern cities of the continent. But to say that members of the party who had imagined themselves living like nomads, sleeping in blankets on the sand, beneath the brown tents of this desert people, were surprised at the modern sumptuousness of the habitation that confronted them, faintly expresses it.

As they drove into this semi-royal enclosure of a really sovereign eastern potentate, who rules with no mean government over thousands of wandering desert men scattered through Egypt and Tripoli, they were greeted by 20 or more impressively clad Bedouins of various degrees of distinction, all members of the tribe that boasted of 900 years of ancestry, coming originally from Arabia, the Bedouin's native home.

In front of the committee of welcome stalked the chief, decked in a luxurious silk robe which he carried with exceeding grace and dignity. His salaam was the signal of not less than a score of hands touching respectfully first their heads, then their breasts, signifying "I salute you with my head and my heart"; then the Arabic phrase "Sharrafit" ("You are welcome") sounded about the party. To make welcome doubly sure, as soon as the party alighted a dozen or more turbaned Bedouins of warlike appearance (for each wore pistols in his belt and some carried guns), stepped forward and insisted upon kissing the writer's hand, uttering ejaculations of approval and good will.

In the extravagance of oriental hospitality, which was one of the impressions left upon the party by this visit, none outdid the host. His full name, including title, was Abdul Satar el Basel, Chef de la Tribu Bedouin el Rameh et Indeh de Kasel el Basel, but to save time the party usually called him "Chief!" With much saluting and in fairly good French (the chief spoke no English) he invited the guests to come into the inner court, where they found themselves in a modern drawing-room, the decoration of which reminded one more of Versailles and Louis XIV. than the black tents and mud huts they had been passing along the way to this sole modern house of the Bedouin tribe of El Basel.

Here one seemed to be shadowed most of the time by a servant holding a tray in one hand and some sweets in another. The early injunction of the chief and host was to be "perfectly natural," reiterating that his dwelling was the party's home. He impressed upon the writer this fact when the latter went to his sleeping room and found a beautiful Arab costume of silk, with both the inner and outer robes, which the servant helped him to don in place of his heavier clothing, and which the host insisted he should keep as a permanent possession. The writer found the costume most acceptable in that part of the world.

A fine Arabian horse was also allotted to the writer, and he does not remember a more pleasurable recreation during his entire sojourn in Egypt than that which he received upon the back of his fine animal in long, hard rides over the well-packed sands of the desert in the early evenings, when that indescribable azure sky marks the passage of the blazing Egyptian day into the black Egyptian night.

His companion in these horseback rides was usually the cousin of the host, who one night slyly asked if the writer's wife had said anything about the appearance of the wife of the chief. It must be understood that these people observe the strictest seclusion of their women, and while the writer's wife was allowed entrance to the women's quarters, where no man save the chief himself was ever admitted, this relative of the family, who had spent long visits in the home, had never as much as looked upon the face of the hostess. Indeed, one was told that the brother of el Basel, who had lived under the same roof for years, had never seen the Bedouin ruler's wife.

The strictness of this seclusion was brought humorously to the party's attention one day when the hostess with a company of women met the host unexpectedly as they were coming out of a relative's house. The moment was a tragic one. The women who found it possible made a hasty escape into the house. The others dropped suddenly upon their knees with their faces to a wall, while an old servant covered them with her shawl until the men had passed.

On another occasion, as the writer was crossing the courtyard, he met almost face to face the hostess in the company of his wife. Her consternation was hardly greater than his own, and he fled precipitately into the house. Her anxiety, the writer was told afterward, was not so much that she should be seen by a foreigner as that possibly her husband or some of the many guests should have witnessed the sacrilege.

This seclusion of women is far less strict with the Bedouins who live in tents—in fact, the wandering Bedouins do not seclude their women. The writer was also surprised to learn that it is the women who are the strictest upholders of this ancient custom, which means to the woman of the East the loyalty and protection of the husband. The Moslem husband who does not maintain the seclusion of his women is thought to have lost his affection for them.

The visit here was one round of receptions and calls upon Bedouin relatives—cousins, uncles and aunts, of which there seemed to be no end. The whole tribe is directly or indirectly related, and the custom of entertaining each other and the presentation of gifts forms a considerable part of the daily life and routine. The lands of these people join and embrace no less than 6000 acres, which are among the richest agricultural lands in the valley of the Nile. These possessions occupy the famous Fayoum section, where Joseph's canals still are shown to travelers. A small railway engine carries the farm products from one village to another, and it was astonishing to see in a field adjoining one filled with primitive implements and oxen treading out the corn, as in the days of old, a steam threshing machine in full operation, also a steam plow and a road maker. The guest house, within the outer courtyard, was always filled with wandering or traveling members of the tribe, who were entertained by their chief. There were said to be never less than 20 of these guests enjoying the hospitality of their ruler. Similar to the customs of the time of Abraham, a sheep is prepared to eat when a guest arrives.

One man was a teacher—a sheik—who spent a considerable time at his prayers in the corner of the rest house, bowing back and forth, quite oblivious to the presence in the room of other Bedouins who were conversing strenuously as they cleaned their firearms. Many of the visitors were on their way to Tripoli, 30 days by camel, and a Bedouin who could speak English said that much of their conversation was concerning the war then in progress between Italy and Turkey, in which many members of their tribe living in Tripoli were fighting. These Bedouins, indeed, have made various attempts to assist their relatives and friends, both by the sending of money and arms and also by volunteering as soldiers of the Turkish army.

An amusing incident is narrated which reveals Lord Kitchener's mingled powers of strategy and resourcefulness when certain chiefs of Bedouin tribes called upon him expressing their desire to gather a large force of their warlike brethren and join in guerilla fighting against Italy. It must be remembered that the Egyptian dreads more than all else conscription in the army, and Bedouins have been exempt from service as soldiers. Upon receiving this announcement from the chiefs of the nomad tribes, the soldier of Khartoum faced solemnly the men of the desert, saying that he was sorry that he had heretofore overlooked their martial propensities, that he would immediately see that Egypt did not lose the benefit of these heroic sons who longed for glory upon the battlefield, and that he would have them all enrolled at once under the same terms as the Egyptians in the regular army. It was stated that at this proposal the dust that rose from beneath the flying feet of those Bedouin chiefs as they escaped from the presence of his lordship, was like unto that which sometimes rises over Egypt from a thick Khamseen—the wind that blows the sands of the Sahara.

But these desert men must not be thought of as mere wanderers in the sand. Their leaders, at least, are men of business, sometimes owning large estates and competing with the most advanced Egyptians in agricultural pursuits.

One night as the writer was sitting with a circle of landowners, the telephone bell rang and a servant brought to the host the telephone receiver, and he could be heard carrying on a conversation with officials in Fayoum, 25 miles away. When he had finished his conversation he said that he had just been talking with government officials, who were arranging a meeting between the landholders of the section and the English consul-general the following day, a meeting for the purpose of discussing matters of irrigation, farming and also the subject of education for the boys and girls in the small village schools of rural Egypt.

If you walk behind an Egyptian man on the streets of Cairo or Alexandria, if you sit at a table of state in the midst of pashadom, or listen to the donkey boys and the camel drivers or fellaheen about their huts in the country, or sit with these nomads with the air of the desert blowing upon your face, it is always the same—they are talking money, money and piasters. Nor is this passing strange, since the majority of Egyptians are unable to read and write, only three in 1000 females and only 85 in 1000 males being literate, according to the official report of last year. And not only are these people deprived of the interests and advantages consequent upon education, but it is only recently that either Bedouin or Egyptian has dared to make known the possession of his wealth lest he be despoiled of it by Turkish officials.

The chief of the Bedouins was also discovered, not merely as a business man but as a ruler and judge. Members of his tribe bring to him all kinds of cases and his modern Bedouin tent is frequently converted into a tribunal, wherein the tribal head has complete power over his subjects.

While the party were present at his home he was called upon to act as judge in a trial, and the bold sway with which he made his rulings reminded one of the autocracy of feudal days. He is virtually the lord and master not only of his home, but also of the villages and of the educational and industrial life of his empire. This means a large number of varied activities, the settlement of a large variety of cases. The old feuds, for example, are constantly reenacted among these tribes.

Among the strongest impressions of these days were those concerning the strictness of Mohammedan religion as carried out in the Bedouin community. It may be true that in the large cities, where the tides of modern civilization sweep in from other lands, the Moslem faith, which comprises 223,000,000 adherents, or one seventh of the entire population of the earth, may be rationalized and changed in part, but here in the desert Mohammedanism was found apparently as it was given out by Mohammed in the seventh century. The services of prayer are held in the little Bedouin villages at noonday, when the fellaheen are brought by the call to prayer in the little mosque from their tasks in the fields. These sons of the land would crowd the small room, and then they filled the street outside as they knelt in their prayers to Allah.

Repeatedly in this country one noticed a humble farm laborer leaving his work, and the camel driver dismounting from his camel to kneel upon the edge of the field or the sand, with his face toward Mecca, at one of the five prescribed daily times for prayer.

In the modern "kuttab" or Moslem school was a section set apart for a praying place for the children. The complexity of these prayers makes it necessary that the boys and girls begin to learn them early. This school, as well as the entire government of the community, was maintained entirely at the expense of this Bedouin chief, who explained with the keenest pleasure the modernity of these institutions.

These men carry the Koran with them on their desert journeys, and are aroused more easily against a government which touches even indirectly their religious life than over any question of politics or business. These desert men hold a religion which has withstood for 12 centuries every effort of other faiths or forces to color or to change their belief. Members of Islam, wherever we find them, must first be dealt with, not as citizens but as Moslems.

These Bedouins, like the modern Egyptians, are changing their exterior expressions of life through the use of modern implements and progressive institutions received from the north and the west. They have become modernized in commerce, but they have not become Christianized in religion. As far as can be discovered, western forces had swept over their religious creeds and convictions, leaving them practically unchanged. It was learned that the American mission, with scores of missionaries, which has done loyal work educationally, religiously and medically for more than 50 years in Egypt, during that entire time has not been able to report more than 150 converts from Mohammedanism to Christianity. The Christian influence, however, and the spirit of civilization which America has given to Egypt through these devoted people have told mightily.

What the future may hold for the people of tropical Egypt is much easier to predict politically and commercially than it is religiously. Some of the keenest and most broad-minded students of Mohammedanism, after years of study amongst the Moslems, say that Islam cannot modernize herself and still be Islam. The older Moslem, whether we find him in Bedouin tents or in the Cairo homes of an Egyptian Pasha, appears to be perfectly satisfied with the faith as his Arabian prophet outlined it so many centuries ago—the worship of one God, the giving of alms, the fasting and five daily prayers, and a pilgrimage to Mecca marking the culmination of Molsem piety. Yet one can hardly witness some of the results of this medieval faith, its lack of adaptability to modern conditions in its social laws, especially its doctrines in relation to women, together with its fanaticism as to the letter of its laws, without the realization that, as it now stands, Islam is inadequate to meet many of the new and most vital needs of a modern people.

The chief hope at present seems to rest in the fact that the English nation, expressed through modern schools, modern industry, courts of justice, and through such personalities as that of Lord Kitchener, is in Egypt to stay, and with its occupation there is coming to this country—Bedouin, Egyptian and Turco-Egyptian alike—a new vision of all that is most effective in the land of the Christian.

While the presence of the English, with their new irrigation plans and their excellent modernized utilitarianism for Egypt, may not mean that the 11,000,000 of Egyptians and Bedouins are to embrace western religion as it is known in the West, one may have faith to believe that these people will gradually come to realize the essential values of western Christianity, and that they will find a way to utilize such of these values as are fitting and consistent with their oriental surroundings and imagination in the rapidly changing life of the new Egypt.

BOSTON ADOPTS NEW TEACHERS' TRAINING PLAN

School Committee Aims to Secure Better Prepared Secondary Instructors by Temporary Appointing System

By action of the school committee at its regular meeting last evening Boston has adopted a plan for the training of high school teachers, designed to secure a better trained corps of teachers in secondary schools than the city has at the present time.

By placing greater emphasis upon successful teaching experience it will also overcome the difficulty often arising which has given to the young graduate from college a higher rating than a teacher of experience whose absorption in the work of the class room has left academic technicalities unused. This is the first attempt in Massachusetts to give special training to high school teachers.

According to this plan submitted by the board of superintendents young college graduates who have had, in addition to this graduation, a year's course in secondary education approved by the board, such as the course in secondary education established at Harvard and leading to a master's degree, or a year at the Boston normal school, may be appointed to temporary positions in high schools for one year at a salary of $[illegible].

They will be carefully supervised by the department of training and practise, and at the end of one successful year may be appointed for a second year under the same conditions with an increase of $100 in salary. At the successful termination of this year they may be apppointed to regular positions in the service.

Jeremiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent of schools, was reappointed by a unanimous vote for another term of six years.

Resume Review School

The summer review school inaugurated last year will be resumed this year, the committee establishing the schools and apppointing their principals as follows: Summer review high school, in Roxbury high school building, Malcolm D. Barrows, principal; East Boston, U. S. Grant school, James A. Crowley; Charlestown, Warren school, Charles G. Wetherbee; West End, Washington school, Edgar L. Raub; city proper, Abraham Lincoln school, Alton C. Churbuck; Roxbury, Hugh O'Brien school, Thomas E. Kelley; South Boston, Bigelow, Theobold A. Lynch; South Boston, Shurtleff school, John J. Cummings; Dorchester, [illegible] W. Holmes, Roger A. Powers. The high school principal will be given $7 and the elementary school principals $5 each per session.

The schools will open on June 28 and be held every week day with the exception of July 3 and 5, up to and including Aug. 14. The high school will begin at 8 o'clock and close at noon. The elementary schools will be in session from 8:30 to 11:30.

Susan J. Ginn was appointed acting director of vocational guidance for the remainder of the school year at a salary of $1800. It was voted to establish a prevocational center in the Parkman building, Lawrence district, South Boston. Carpentry will be taught during the remainder of the year, but beginning with September there will be also machine shop practise and electrical work.

The recommendation of the superintendent that no school property be disposed of, as proposed by the finance commission, was unanimously sustained. Dr. Dyer stated that certain property which the commission had found idle last June was now in use, and that other property not yet occupied would soon be needed for school purposes. As to other property the superintendent thought it undesirable to sell any of it at this time.

MICHIGAN GAINS FOR PROHIBITION ARE INDICATED

DETROIT, Mich.—Returns received up to midnight indicated sweeping victories for the prohibitionists in the local option contests in the Michigan state election Monday. Incomplete returns also showed large majorities for the Republican state ticket. All the four prohibition counties remained in the prohibition column with comfortable majorities. At least nine counties apparently adopted prohibition.

DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE FIRMS

BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS
Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

BOOK-PAPER MANUFACTURERS
Tileston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal St., Boston.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

ELECTROTYPERS
Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING
Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS
Hinckley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE
Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Colt and Kid, Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston.
Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London.

PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT
The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS
Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.

PAPER NAPKINS
Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.

STEEL CASTINGS
George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

WOOL
F. N. Graves & Co., 236 Summer St., Boston.

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

NEW ENGLAND — NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL THORNDIKE

Situated in the Heart of Things Bostonian and Opposite the Public Garden

¶ A quiet, clean and homelike hotel that appeals to those wishing to be near the center of things and yet avoid the expense attached to the larger hotels.

¶ The Restaurants of THE THORNDIKE are conspicuous for cuisine and service.

¶ The "English Room" at THE THORNDIKE is a "New York Restaurant" in Boston.

¶ Splendidly adapted to the requirements of the visitor in Boston for a long or short stay.

THE RATES
Room & Bath (1) $1.50 to $5.00
Room & Bath (2) $2.50 to $6.00
Parlor Chamber & Bath $6.00 to $10.00
Special prices for two weeks or longer.

BOYLSTON STREET
Also PARK SQUARE and CHURCH ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

Old Natick Inn

SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

Telephone Natick 8610

A few rooms for people who enjoy winter weather in the country.

Fine roads for walking and driving.

Special chicken and waffle suppers Mondays and Thursdays 6:30-7:30.

Real country yet within easy reach of Boston.

MISS HARRIS, Manager.

HOTEL LENOX

BOSTON

IN THE CENTER OF THE ARISTOCRATIC BACK BAY
Boylston and Exeter Sts.
Now Under Management of L. C. PRIOR

Every room in this well appointed hostelry has an outside exposure.
One block from Copley Square and Public Library.
Modern, fireproof and elegant.
Rates attractive.

TARIFF
Single room, bath 2.50 per day upward
Double room, bath 3.50 per day upward
Arrangements made for guests remaining by week, month or season

350 ROOMS — 150 MODERN BATHS

HOTEL OXFORD

COPLEY SQUARE — BOSTON, MASS.
Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. R. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House. European Plan Cafe. Private Dining Rooms. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-class cuisine at moderate prices.
PHILIP P. PRETTO, Proprietor

Hotel Buckminster

645 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Eight Minutes from Park St.
Furnished suites of two to five rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy.
P. F. BRINE, Proprietor
Tel. B. B. 3350.

HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL IN BACK BAY | Suites Furnished or Unfurnished

HOTEL CANTERBURY

Charlesgate West and Newbury St.
Overlooking Charles River and Entire Fenway
Cafe Unexcelled GEO. E. STEARNS, Treas.

Brandon Hall

Brookline, Mass.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH, also THREE ROOMS AND BATH to sublet for balance or part of season.
ARTHUR L. RACE, Prop.

Boston

Commonwealth Avenue
HOTEL VENDOME
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests and most convenient for automobile parties.
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

West Bay Inn

AND ANNEX
Cape Cod—Osterville, Mass.
20 new rooms.
A high class family hotel, where everyone has a good time and good food.
Seashore and country combined. Boating, bathing. Orchestra.
Rooms with, and without baths.
Tenth Season. E. S. CROCKER, Prop.

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Ave., Exeter and Blagden Sts.
BOSTON
Containing 350 Rooms
200 with Private Baths
AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop.

ILLINOIS SEEKS WAYS TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The constitutional convention measure having been lost in the House, after carrying the Senate, the Legislature this week will take up other plans of constitutional revision. On Thursday the House is scheduled to hear Governor Dunn's proposal to amend the amending clause to the constitution. As but one amendment can be passed at a session, the adoption of this plan will mean that any revenue, initiative and referendum, or woman suffrage amendment will be eliminated for this term.

Illinois' constitution is so framed that it requires a two-thirds vote of either house to pass a new amendment, and when one is passed that ends the amendment making for that assembly. Governor Dunne proposes to make it possible to pass three amendments at a session. This plan met with favor before the Legislature convened, and has grown in popularity since the convention's defeat, as the only means of getting relief in the immediate future.

So many kind words had been spoken in behalf of a constitutional convention that its defeat in the House came as a surprise. It lacked 10 votes of getting the necessary two-thirds.

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION PLANS FOR ITS JUBILEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—The golden jubilee of the Illinois Press Association, one of the oldest press organizations in the country, will be held in this city May 19, 20 and 21, with headquarters at the Hotel Sherman. The association comprises the leading papers of the state outside of Chicago. Elaborate plans, both for the convention itself and the entertainment of its delegates, are now in progress, one feature to be a dinner by the Chicago Association of Commerce on May 20.

The founder and first president of the association, J. M. Page, of the Democrat of Jerseyville, Ill., is again its president and will preside.

WILLIAMSTOWN

BERKSHIRE HILLS, Massachusetts
THE GREYLOCK
At the Western end of the Mohawk Trail
SEND FOR COPY OF
"Williamstown the Village Beautiful"

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

COPLEY SQUARE — BOSTON
For Transient and Permanent Guests
Very Accessible to All Parts of the City
CAFE
Table d'Hote Lunch and Dinner
A la Carte to Midnight
MUSIC
FRED E. JONES, Proprietor

Hotel Westminster

BOSTON, MASS.
ON BEAUTIFUL COPLEY SQUARE
One minute from Back Bay and Huntington Avenue Stations
250 ROOMS $1.50 UP — EMIL F. COULON

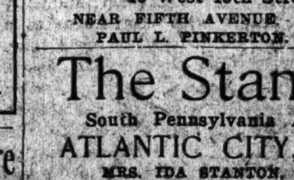
NEW YORK AND EASTERN

CHESTER INN

SUN PARLOR
ELEVATOR
STEAM HEAT
CAPACITY 250
New York Avenue, Near the Beach
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
MRS. D. KNAUER

SHADY INN Under the Auspices of Blue Dome Frat
Located in Tiny Village of Shady, Catskill Mountains
Six miles from a railway. Open June 1st for Resident and Table Guests. Table board $6.00 per week. Resident Guests $7.50 to $12.00. Motor parties can be served and special meals may be arranged for by telephone. Manager, ALBERT WHITTINGTON.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

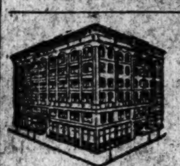


Homestead Hall and Cottages

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT
Overlooking Long Island Sound
An old Homestead, as the name implies, with modern conveniences and best home cooking. 45 minutes from New York.
Send for booklet. E. P. LOVEJOY.

TO insure proper classification *Hotel Advertisements* for Tuesday's and Friday's Papers should reach the Monitor office not later than 6 P. M. the day before.

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS



VanNuysHotel

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
E. L. POTTER CO. — B. W. THOMPSON and A. J. PEDERSEN, Managers

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel

Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE — E. P. DUNN, Lessee

NO RAISE IN RATES

Key Route Inn

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND'S FAMILY HOTEL — 22'd at Broadway
Key Route Ferry direct to Exposition entrance. Congestion avoided. Makes location most desirable.
"Hospitality First." Amer. & Europ. Plans.

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Hotel Shattuck

Only Fire Proof Hotel. NEW. 300 Rooms. Direct service to Panama-Pacific Exposition. Seat both ways.
$3.50 to $7.00 American Plan. $2.00 to $5.00 European Plan. NO BAR.

SAN FRANCISCO

PALACE HOTEL
Famous for its Court, Cuisine, Service
THE FAIRMONT
Under Same Management

HOTEL MANX

San Francisco.
Powell St. at O'Farrell
"Next Door" to Shopping District and all amusements.
Commodious Lobby. Reading Room. Appointments and service the BEST.
Send for booklet.
Management Chester W. Kelley

Hotel St. James

SAN JOSE, CAL. — Opposite St. James Park
Under new management.
The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Headquarters for tourists and commercial trade. Free bus meets all trains.

BERESFORD

Hotel. European Plan. Special a la Carte Breakfast
635 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Cal.
Five minutes' walk to business center.
Rates: $1 to $2 per day. Special week or month.

HOTEL STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO
SERVICE, COMFORT, UNEXCELLED CUISINE, REASONABLE RATES. CLOSE TO THEATRES, CAFES AND FINE STORES.

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEWEST HOTEL

THE KEYSTONE

54 Fourth St., ¼ block from Market St.
Accommodations equal to the BEST and for LESS. RATES:
Without Bath, 1 person 1.00 day and up. 2 persons 2.00 day and up. With Private Bath, 1 person 2.00 day and up, 2 persons 3.00 day and up.

MEET US IN THE HEART OF

LOS ANGELES

FIRE PROOF — HART BROS — MILLION DOLLAR POPULAR PRICED HOTEL
FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS
ROSSLYN — 800 ROOMS

EUROPEAN PLAN		AMERICAN PLAN	
1 Person 75c to $2	2 Persons $1 to $2.50	1 Person $1.50 to $3	2 Persons $2.50 to $5
With Bath $1.50 to $3	With Bath $2.50 to $5	With Bath $2.25 to $4	With Bath $4.00 to $7

NATICK HOUSE — 50c and Up Per Day — Same Management

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS

SAN FRANCISCO
One Thousand Rooms
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

(FIREPROOF)
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Magnificent equipment. Excellent Cuisine. Unobtrusive service. 700 luxurious rooms.

SAN FRANCISCO

HOTEL HERALD

AT EDDY AND JONES STS
Located three blocks from Market Street on direct car-lines from depots

The biggest little hotel in the city—all outside rooms (150)—all comfort—all quiet—all service plus.

You would expect to pay higher rates than we charge.

Write for reservation.

Management—LEO LEBENBAUM

NEW YORK AND EASTERN — NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Hotel Breslin

Broadway at 29th St. — NEW YORK
"An Hotel Where Guests are Made to Feel at Home"
HIGH-CLASS — EXCEPTIONALLY ACCESSIBLE — REASONABLE RATES
500 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges

Single Rooms with Running Water	$1.00 to $2.00 per day
Single Rooms with Tub or Shower	$1.50 to $5.00 per day
Double Rooms with Running Water	$2.00 to $4.00 per day
Double Rooms with Tub or Shower	$3.00 to $6.00 per day

UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL, BOSTON
EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director — ROY L. BROWN, Resident Manager

The BILTMORE NEW YORK

America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel
Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves., 43d and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal.
1000 rooms open to outside air
950 with bath—Room rates from $2.50 per day.
Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons and suites specially arranged for public or private functions
John McE. Bowman, President.

Hotel Marie Antoinette

Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., New York City
SITUATED in the most convenient location in town. Modern in every detail, absolutely fireproof, within ten minutes of the leading department stores, shops and theatres. Convenient to Pennsylvania and Grand Central Depots.
Subway Sta., 6th and 9th Ave. Elevated Stations at door. All 5th Ave. Buses and Broadway Surface Cars directly in front of Hotel.
Rooms, with Running Water, $1.50 Per Day Upward.
Rooms, with Bath, $2.50 Per Day Upward.
Suites, $4.00 Per Day Upward.
Restaurant of Unusual Excellence
H. Stanley Green, Managing Director

The Wiltshire

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always open; every convenience; ocean view; elevator; music; best table; [illegible]
Owner and Proprietor

SHOREHAM HOTEL

H Street, N. W., at Fifteenth
WASHINGTON, D. C.
EUROPEAN PLAN — FIREPROOF
Beautifully located in the center of the most fashionable part of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds and convenient to all points of interest.
The Shoreham has been entirely reconstructed and refurnished throughout and now offers the most desirable accommodations obtainable in Washington.
Service and Cuisine Unexcelled
R. S. DOWNS, Manager

HOTEL IROQUOIS

South Carolina Avenue, Near Beach
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY
Thoroughly modern, equipped with electric lights, elevators, steam heat, long distance telephones, spacious sun parlors and exchanges and every comfort and convenience for guests. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
SILAS WRIGHT, Manager

THE HAMILTON

14th and K Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel; Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike; Good Table. American Plan $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
IRVING C. BALL, Proprietor.

STEAM HEAT — ELEVATOR
First Class in Every Particular

HOTEL WARWICK

South Carolina Ave., First House from Beach
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY
SARAH H. FULLOM
SUN PARLOR — OPEN ALL YEAR

One of New York's Select Hotels

The WEBSTER

40 West 45th Street
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE — NO BAR
PAUL L. PINKERTON, Proprietor

The Stanton

South Pennsylvania Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
MRS. IDA STANTON, Prop.

St. Clare Hotel

Pennsylvania Avenue, Near Beach
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open All the Year — J. C. & E. E. LEWIS

WESTERN

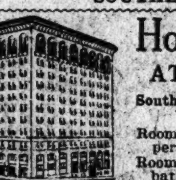
OMAHA HOTEL LOYAL

FIREPROOF — MODERN — EUROPEAN
F. J. TAGGART LESSEE & MANAGER

The STANDISH

The Most Centrally Located
HOTEL in DENVER
COMFORT — COURTESY
Tariff, $1.00 to $3.00 per day
S. C. HOOVER, Proprietor and Manager

SOUTHERN



Hotel Ansley

ATLANTA, GA.
South's Most Modern and Beautiful Hotel
Rooms without bath $1.00 per day.
Rooms with connecting bath $1.50 per day.
Rooms with private bath $2.00 per day and up.
WM. R. SECKER, Manager

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Opposite the British Museum

THACKERAY HOTEL

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON
This large and well-appointed hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, lounge and spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Fireproof floors.
Bedroom, Attendance and Table d'Hote Breakfast. Single, from $1.36 to $2

CAFES

218 Huntington Avenue — Boston, Mass.

CAFE MINERVA

GOOD EQUIPMENT
EXCEPTIONAL CUISINE
SATISFACTORY SERVICE
Music Evening and Sunday Afternoon
H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating Navarre and Irvington Cafes

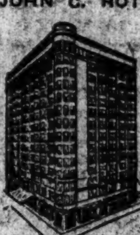
The Quality Cafe

250-252 Harvard Street,
COOLIDGE CORNER,
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A first-class restaurant, distinguished for cleanliness, purity of food and service.

WESTERN — WESTERN

Great Northern Hotel

CHICAGO
JOHN C. ROTH, Managing Director



400 ROOMS
330 with Private Bath
$1.50 to $2.00 Without Bath
$2.50 up With Bath
Newly Rebuilt and Refurnished Inside

The Saint Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota
CHAS. G. ROTH, MANAGER

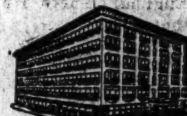
300 Outside Rooms, each with Bath
RATES $2.00 to $4.00
European Plan
High Class in Every Respect

Merchants Hotel

St. Paul, Minn.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Monitor Readers will receive every attention
RATES $1.00 to $1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH $1.50 to $2.50 PER DAY
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES
Two blocks from Union Depot
Street Cars to All Points of the City
GEO. R. KIBBE — Manager

Shirley Hotel

DENVER — COLORADO
SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL — 300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens — Artesian Water — Popular Prices
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager



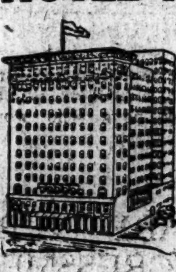
HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Conveniently located in Shopping District
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE
EUROPEAN PLAN—$1.00 TO $3.00 PER DAY

The Blackstone

Chicago
THE MOST TALKED OF AND THE BEST THOUGHT OF HOTEL IN THE UNITED STATES
The House of Harmony

HOTEL RADISSON



Minneapolis Minn.
The finest in the Northwest
Rates $1.50 per day and upward
Hotel Radisson Co.

SEATTLE, WASH

NEW

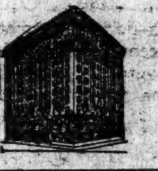
Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION
Overlooking Harbor and Sound
All Rooms with Private Bath
RATES $2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining Service and Cafe
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast

SOUTHERN — SOUTHERN

Hotel Galvez — Galveston

ON SEAWALL
Overlooking Beautiful Gulf of Mexico
All Outdoor Sports. Good Roads
A WINTER PARADISE
Booklets — DAVID LAUBER



The New Monteleone

NEW ORLEANS
Modern. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.
Rates { Room with detached bath $1.00 up. { Room with private bath $2.50 up
JAMES D. KENNEY, MANAGER

THE ST. CHARLES

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
"Finest ALL-YEAR Hotel in the South"
Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve, make for the ideal in management
Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.
Bookings now being made for
The Edgewood
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel" at Greenwich, Conn.
45 Minutes from Grand Central Depot, N.Y.C.

THE RICE

HOUSTON, TEXAS

600 Outside Rooms 525 with Bath
The big Texas hotel that takes the time to look after the little things that make people happy and comfortable.
HOMER D. MATTHEWS, Manager

"Land of the Sky"

MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL
Hot Springs, North Carolina
$65,000 has been spent reconstructing and refurnishing this ideal Resort. Golf, riding, tennis, swimming pool. Write for booklet.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
H. W. FOSS, MANAGER, Late of Tampa Bay Hotel

A Progressive Hotel in a Progressive City

The Adolphus

Dallas, Texas
ALVAH WILSON, Manager
EUROPEAN PLAN, $2.00 Per Day and Up

HOTEL Richmond

Richmond, Virginia
New—Fireproof
European and American Plan

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL

ATLANTA, GA.
The Leading Family and Tourist Hotel in the City.
European plan, $1.00 and up; American plan, $2.50 and up. NO BAR.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN

OLD POINT COMFORT
For Booklets, address
Geo. F. Adams, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

BOSTON

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—House, ideally located on high ground, in finest part of Medford; 17 rooms and bath, hot water heat, hardwood finish; stable or garage; plenty of land as directed, thickly planted with fruit and shade trees. P. O. Box 2785, Boston, Mass.

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone, and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

TYPEWRITERS

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $15 up, $5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals, $1.50 up. Office Appliance Co., 101 Devonshire st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

COLORED chauffeur, honest, sober, reliable, neat; best of references. HAROLD GOSS, 363 Washington st., Newton; tel. Newton No. 494.

HOME RULE FOR SCHOOLS IS AIM IN NEW YORK

Powers of Boards of Education in All Cities of State Would Be Increased by New Bill Now Before the Albany Legislature

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill to increase and define the power of boards of education in those cities of New York state which already have them and to create such boards in the other cities has been referred to the legislative committee on public education. It was introduced by Representative Hinman, with the unanimous support of the regents of the University of the State of New York.

Dr. John H. Finley, president of the university, says the bill is intended to make unnecessary the constant appeals of the local school boards to the state Legislature for permission to do particular things. It would cause some slight modifications in administrative machinery, but it would thereby broaden and strengthen it, he says. All teachers and other employees would be protected in their present rights.

The boards at the head of the proposed city departments of education would have from five to twenty-three members, according to the size of the city. The present practise of the city would determine whether they should be appointed by the mayor or elected. Everywhere except in New York city they would be chosen from the city at large. There they would be appointed by the mayor, a specified number from each borough.

In certain matters the local boards will be subject to the University of the State of New York, and the commissioner of education. They would, however, have power to "create, abolish, maintain and consolidate such positions, divisions, boards or bureaus" as it may judge wise. The bill would also give them control, within fixed limits, over salaries, and allow them to maintain "such free elementary schools, high schools, training schools, vocational and industrial schools, technical schools, night schools, part time or continuation schools, vacation schools, schools for adults, open air shools" or such other classes as the needs of the city may be deemed to demand.

Social and recreation centers are also provided for.

The bill is said to represent a three years' study of conditions over the state.

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE INSTALLED IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J.—In the presence of Governor Fielder, the members of the House of Assembly and hundreds of other spectators, Thomas F. Martin of Hudson county took the oath of office late Monday evening as secretary of state, succeeding David S. Crater of Monmouth county.

The appointment is for a full term of five years. William L. Dill of Passaic county will be assistant in place of Job H. Lippincott, and commissioner of motor vehicles.

PAY-UP WEEK IS PLAN IN VILLAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—The board of directors of the Oak Park Commercial Association has voted to hold a "Pay-Up Week" in the village and passed the idea on to the membership for approval. When the customer pays his bill at the butcher shop or the grocery store he will receive a colored button with the inscription "I have paid my bills," a different color for each tradesman. Banners labeled "Pay Your Bills" are planned for the streets. The time set is the first week in May. The idea originated, it is said, with the little town of Waukon in Iowa.

FIELDS CORNER FAVORED

At a meeting last night of the Men's Club of the Dorchester settlement house a protest against the petition presented to the city council yesterday to change the name of Fields Corner to Robinson square was registered. It was voted to favor the extension of Granger street to Fields Corner.

CINCINNATI, O.

FURS

Fur Storage and the Remodeling of Furs

We are pleased to announce that we have in this building exceptional facilities for storing furs.

They will be absolutely protected and insured against moths and fire.

This department *is under the supervision of an expert furrier.* Furs left with us for storage will be returned when wanted in excellent condition.

Remodeling of Furs is an Extensive Business Here

OUR expert furriers constantly keep in touch with the newest fur fashions.

Your furs can be remodeled in a superior manner and at a very small cost.

Furs left with us for repairs or remodeling will be stored and insured without charge.

The Mabley & Carew Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Aromatic Mist
CONQUERS DUST
HOTEL GIBSON says—"Ideal for waxed floors."
Preserves varnished finish. Inexpensive. Although new, already used in thousands of homes, such as Rockefeller's, Altman's, McLean's, Cardinal Farley's, etc.—in noted institutions and Government Buildings. Phone or write.
BRADFORD-BROWNE CO., Cincinnati
2319 Morton Ave. Tel. Ridge 2742-X

THE THAYER-AMERICAN PNEUMATIC CO.
Carpet and Wall Paper Cleaners
Makers of Rugs from Old Carpets
2251-57 GILBERT AVENUE

MEN'S APPAREL

MEN'S APPAREL
FURNISHINGS—HATS
READY TO WEAR CLOTHES
THE BURKHARDT BROS CO
ANDREAS E. BURKHARDT PRESIDENT
8-10-12 East Fourth Ave. Opposite Sinton

MISCELLANEOUS

NURSERIES

YOUR VISITOR'S FIRST IMPRESSION OF YOUR HOME IS FROM THE OUTSIDE

You can make that first impression an extremely favorable one if you make the outside as attractive as the inside.

TREES, SHRUBS PLANTS and FLOWERS
around a home, tell, to the outer world, of the love and comfort within.

We have everything for planting and everything we have is reliable. Write for our
1915 CATALOG
NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES
235 Concord Road, Bedford, Mass.
Telephone Lexington 274-W

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FOR SALE—410 acres good farming land, well drained, near Jacksonville; price $10 per acre; $1000 cash, balance to suit responsible purchasers. V. R. JUDSON, Owner, Box 1182, Jacksonville, Florida.

TOURS

GO TO CALIFORNIA with MRS. GEO. WOLFLEY, 1277 Bryden rd., Columbus, O., organizer of Raymond-Whitcomb CO. tours.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—April 25, good, reliable white woman for general housework in family of 3; Oak lane, Philadelphia. Write at once, MRS. J. C. SHAW, 33 The Savoy, Houston, Tex.

COLUMBIA TO GET LECTURE SERIES BY PROF. W. H. TAFT

NEW YORK—President Nicholas Murray Butler Monday announced gifts to the university amounting to $54,893. The largest of the gifts was for $30,000, anonymous, to be applied to the reconstruction and new equipment of the laboratories of quantitative organic and engineering chemistry in Havemeyer hall.

At the meeting the trustees selected Prof. William H. Taft to lecture next fall under the George Blumenthal Foundation in political science. He will give six lectures, the dates of which are Oct. 12, 13, 19, 20, 26 and 27. The subject will be "The Presidency; Its Powers, Duties, Responsibilities and Limitations."

OREGON CAMP SITE CHOSEN

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—Reports from San Francisco are to the effect the Klamath Indian reservation has been chosen as a site for maneuvers of the organized militia of Oregon, California and Utah next summer, says the Sacramento Union.

ROOSEVELT CASE IS SET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—By agreement of counsel, the trial of the $50,000 libel suit brought by William Barnes of Albany against Col. Theodore Roosevelt has been set down for April 19.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Buy Your Victrola and Records at Shillito's
Make your home doubly attractive by having music in it.
Our new stock of Victrolas and Records is complete.
Investigate the Shillito popular Victrola outfits before buying elsewhere.
Courteous and confidential credit given to customers that make buying and paying very helpful.
THE JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY
CINCINNATI'S MOST MODERN STORE

PHILADELPHIA

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Duntley PNEUMATIC CLEANER
Gets the dirt no other method reaches.
Arrange for a demonstration at your home.

ELLIOTT W. VINCENT
1420 Chestnut St. Tel. Spruce 5553

CUT GLASSWARE

SPECIAL Salt and Peppers 19c each
Pearl, Glass and Plated Tops
Parcel Post, 10c Extra
Cut Glass Shop, 7 S. 16th St.
We Do Repairing of All Kinds

HELP WANTED

FOR small Pocono Mt. inn, white man wanted now, who understands garden truck and chickens, also light carpentry; married man preferred, with wife as office clerk, cook, waitress or laundress; permanent home for right couple; separate application for cook considered, position June 1; must be first-class; intelligence required for both positions. Confer with MISS KIRK, 4152 Parkside ave., Phila., evening only, 7 to 9, Wed., Apr. 7.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Hermit Closed Crotch Union Suit
FOR LADIES
A wonderful fitting knit garment that is comfortable and positively stays closed without the aid of buttons. Well liked.
Send 50 cents, your size garment and we will send you a suit direct from our mill giving you our wholesale price on half dozen lots.
EDWARD AXFORD, Price and Morton Sts., Germantown, Philadelphia.

Snook
3321 WALNUT STREET
Individual Gowns for All Occasions
Suits—Wraps

Gowns Importer
J. F. BAUM
1713 North 16th Street

EXPERIENCED manicurist desires appointments at homes of customers. MRS. TILLIE LATIMER, 4234 Frankford ave.; tel. Frankford 1557.

MILLINERY

ATKINS
Exclusive Millinery
5829½ Germantown Avenue,
3605 Germantown Avenue.

PRINTING

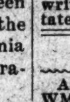
PRINTING WHEN PROMISED AND A FULL COUNT
Walter Hunter
1524 SANSOM STREET
Both 'Phones

PIANO TUNING AND FINISHER

FINISHER AND POLISHER
Pianos and All Kinds of Furniture Work Guaranteed
M. A. STEGER, Sr. M. G. STEGER, Jr.
Piano Tuning and Repairing.
S.E. Cor. 39th and Parrish Sts. Send postal

PICTURES AND FRAMES

MRS. A. L. BARTLETT



Tottingam Art Shop
1611 Chestnut Street
ARTISTIC FRAMING a Specialty

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MULTIGRAPHING—Substituting Typewriting. ELLA S. HURFF, 1033 Real Estate Trust Bldg.

MAGAZINE AGENCIES

ALL MAGAZINES club rates; catalogue. WM. B. MULLEN, 1619 Wakeling st. Bell Tel. Frankford 1040-W.

PHILADELPHIA

Advertising for the Monitor will receive careful and immediate attention and may be sent directly to the Monitor's Philadelphia representative, Mr. E. E. DANIELL, 1713 Sansome St., Room 431.

CINCINNATI, O.

LEATHER GOODS

Our assortment of Leather traveling equipment awaits your inspection.
BANKHARDT
TRUNKS
Leather Goods
RACE BELOW FIFTH

ELECTRIC SHOP

Visit Our House Electric
Third Floor
A revelation of modern cleanliness and convenience
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
405 RACE STREET

LAUNDRIES

Absolutely Clean, Classy and Correct
WHITE STAR LAUNDRY CO.
CALL AND DELIVER EVERYWHERE
PHONE CANAL 1838
1224 Vine St. Offices Peeble's Corner

CLEANSERS AND DYERS

French Benzol Cleanery
CINCINNATI, OHIO
One of the largest and best equipped establishments in the Middle West for cleaning and dyeing all garments of personal wear and fabrics of domestic use. We pay return parcel post. Ask us for price list.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CINCINNATI CORSET COMPANY
130-132 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Telephone Canal 1341-L

TAILORS

B. R. Dunn Co.
BUILDERS OF GOOD CLOTHES
514 MAIN STREET
BLYMYER BUILDING

DEPARTMENT STORES

Cincinnati's Progressive Department Store
THE FAIR COMPANY
We give and redeem surety coupons

JEWELERS

GEORGE H.
NEWSTEDT
Direct Diamond Importer
Fourth and Races

ART SHOP

CLOSSON'S
The store that inspires the joy of Gift Giving.
THE GIFT STORE 4th St. W. of Race

GROCERIES

FOR GOOD THINGS TO EAT. Wm. A. Tucker, fancy and staple groceries. Park Ave. and McMillan St. Phones, North 1490, 1491. Daily deliveries.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED
April first, large front room with board by lady with little boy; Walnut Hill district; must be first class; state particulars, Address Box 481, Lima, Ohio.

FLORISTS

E. G. Hill Floral Co.
532-534 Race Street
CINCINNATI
Canal 1932—1933

CINCINNATI

Business firms, to reach Monitor readers in their city, will send their advertisements to the local Monitor committee, I. F. AMOLE, 310 First National Bank Building.

BALTIMORE

SEEDS

ORDER NOW GARDEN SEEDS
Tools
Poultry Supplies
Everything for Farm, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Yard.
QUALITY FIRST CONSIDERATION
Lawn Mowers Repaired
Griffith & Turner Co.
205-215 N. Paca Street and 366 N. Gay Street
CATALOG "M" FREE
Most complete published.
Suburban Delivery.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

For Your Musical Needs

The Sanders & Stayman Co
Charles & Fayette Sts
BALTIMORE, MD.
Sole representatives of The STEINWAY PIANO and PIANOLAS
Only house in Baltimore handling both Victrolas and Grafonolas.

PIANOS

MANN PIANO CO
JOSEPH M. MANN PROPRIETOR
EIGHT PIANOS AT EIGHT PRICES
Honesty and Right Living Means Credit With Us
ONE PRICE TO ALL
JUST GO TO THE MAN PRICED RIGHT BUSINESS
PIANOS
209 NORTH LIBERTY ST., BALTIMORE
Opp. Gas Co.

HATTERS

JAS. H. LEVY OSCAR G. LEVY
Have You Visited
The Hatterie
BALTIMORE'S NEWEST HAT STORE
Hats of Quality
29 BALTIMORE STREET EAST

TAYLOR
BALTIMORE HATTERS
Agents for
DUNLAP & CO., NEW YORK
CHRISTY & CO., LONDON
New Location 18 East Baltimore Street

TAILORS

Geo. E. Harris & Co.
MEN'S TAILORS and IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS
Suits from $25.00 to $60.00
307 N. LIBERTY STREET, BALTIMORE

Tailors to the Well Dressed Man
OBERSEIDER
634 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE

CATERERS

ICE CREAM
Bon Bons and Chocolates
A. HOLT 324 N. CHARLES ST. 941 MADISON AVE

SCHOOLS

THE MOUNT ROYAL SCHOOL
127 West Mt. Royal Ave., Baltimore, Md.
This school gives a thorough training in Primary and Grammar grades, Conversational French, Folk Dancing, Piano and Musical Culture.
MARGARET H. VINCENT, Principal

COAL

Emerson & Morgan
20 St. Paul Street
THE BEST COAL OBTAINABLE

SHIRTMAKERS

STRATTON, SHIRTMAKER 226 N. Liberty St.
10% off for cash | 3 Special Madras... $6.00
Within 30 Days. | 3 Imported Madras $7.50
Write us for samples and measure blanks.

HARDWARE

HARDWARE AND HOME FURNISHINGS
ALBERT GUNTHER
27 W. Biddle Street

BARBER SHOPS

FIDELITY BARBER SHOP
1425 Fidelity Building, Baltimore
G. W. WAGNER, Prop.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
House and Ground Rents Collected
HENRY REITZ, 349 Title Bldg.

BALTIMORE

Advertisers for The Christian Science Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by communicating with the local advertising Representative, Room 302 ... Bldg. Tel. St. Paul 1932.

BALTIMORE

LUNCH ROOMS

VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM
HOME COOKING — 211 Fayette St., opposite Postoffice, Baltimore — PROMPT SERVICE
SMITHFIELD VIRGINIA HAMS STUFFED AND COOKED VIRGINIA STYLE
Sent by Parcel Post to any part of the United States

TAILORS

STOUT — THE SIGN OF STYLE
Morton C. Stout & Co. Tailors,
26 E. BALTIMORE STREET
Dependable Suits and Overcoats made to order at reasonable prices.

CLOTHING

THE QUALITY SHOP
Clothes of High Character, $12.50 to $40
STETSON HATS
BALTIMORE AND LIBERTY
Manhattan Shirts
Onyx & Interwoven Hose
Knothe Belts

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Martha HAT SHOP
337 N. CHARLES ST.
Is showing all the new things in SPRING and SUMMER MILLINERY. Also PARASOLS and VEILING.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Minch & Eisenbrey Company
DECORATORS CARPETS
FURNITURE WALL PAPERS
RUGS DRAPERIES
216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

Furniture Rugs Linoleum
—highest in quality—prices always consistently moderate.
POLLACK'S
Howard and Saratoga Sts., Baltimore, Md.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

HENDERSON'S
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS
316 W. Lexington St., BALTIMORE, MD.
50 Engraved Cards and Plate, Script Engraving ... 70c
50 Engraved Cards and Plate, Solid Old English ... $1.25
50 Engraved Cards and Plate, Shaded Old English ... $1.75
50 Engraved Cards from Plate ... 35c

CORRECT ENGRAVING and FINE STATIONERY
The making of Wedding and Social Invitations, Visiting Cards and Stamped Paper is our special work. Samples upon request. LYCETT, Society Stationer.
311 N. Charles St. BALTIMORE, MD.

PRINTING

SCHNEIDEREITH & SONS
208 SOUTH SHARP STREET
"PRINTING of Character"

GROCERS

The J. L. APPLEBY CO.
(Our Motto)
"Very Best Groceries"
When in need of something particularly nice call Mt. Vernon 3351.
844 Park Avenue, cor Richmond St.

John N. Matthews Co.
A FULL LINE
CANNED GOODS, OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL
We sell Easy Method Furniture Polish
Linden Ave. and Biddle Street
Opposite Richmond Market

MARKETS

ARCH MARKET
GEO. E. E. TIMANUS
Maryland Ave. Near Preston Street
CHOICE DELICACIES
Fish, Crabs and Game in Season

The Independent Beef Co.
BALTIMORE DRESSED BEEF
Vegetables, Poultry, Canned Goods, Etc.
807 N. HOWARD STREET
Opposite Richmond Market. C. & P. Phone
BALTIMORE, MD.

OYSTERS—FISH
W. H. KIRKWOOD, Hanover Market
In attendance daily 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Telephone orders promptly filled
Call St. Paul 6143

LIVE and DRESSED POULTRY
20 Years' Experience
EVERSMAN, SCHNEIDER & CO.
STALL 782, LEXINGTON MARKET.
Tel. St. P. 6097
Warehouse 215 S. Hanover St. Tel.

Fruits and Vegetables
CHAS. S. KEEN & SON
Stalls, Cor. Lexington & Eutaw Sts.
LEXINGTON MARKET
Roland Park Delivery

EVERYTHING IN LAMB AND VEAL
G. WILLIAM SCHAFER
12 Lexington Market Open Daily

IMPORTED and Domestic Cheese, E. B. LAMBERTI, Lexington Market, Stall 392. At market daily.

PURE PORK PRODUCTS—EDWIN C. HERMANN, Stall 16 Lexington Market; C. & P. Phone St. Paul 3727.

TABLE SUPPLIES

T. E. Wareheim & Bro.
Fine Creamery Butter
2400-2-4 Woodbrook Ave.
Select Eggs—Pure Lard.
Delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs.
Telephone Madison 4299

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING
MADAME M. CATE
1215 N. Charles Street, Baltimore

MILLINERY

WRIGHT'S
Exclusive Millinery Shops
M. GERTRUDE WRIGHT
328 N. Howard Street BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES TAILORS

A. MICHEL
Experienced French Ladies Tailor from Paris and New York. Reasonable Prices.
405 N. Charles St.
Baltimore, Md.

L. LEINHARDT
Modiste, Tailor and Importer
Telephone Mt. Vernon 5463
521 Charles Street, North
BALTIMORE

SHOES

N. Hess' Sons
Eight East Baltimore Street
BALTIMORE MARYLAND
The most expensive footwear, if ill-fitted or ill-suited, cannot give satisfaction.
Why not, then, patronize a shop which couples efficient service with proper mode, material and making.
Shoes for Men, Women and Children

L. Slesinger & Son
Shoes FOR MEN AND WOMEN $4.00 to $10.00 $4.00 to $10.00
SHOES for CHILDREN
$1.00 to $3.50
106 Charles St., BALTIMORE, Md.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Baltimore's Best Store
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
HOWARD AND LEXINGTON

DRY GOODS STORES

HUTZLER BROTHERS CO
BALTIMORE
The Foremost Dry Goods Store
210 N. HOWARD STREET

FLORISTS

MARY JOHNSTON
FLORIST
221-223 W. Madison Street
BALTIMORE

BANKS

NATIONAL MARINE BANK OF BALTIMORE, MD.
Capital Stock ... $400,000.00
Surplus ... 200,000.00
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Gay and Water Streets

DENVER, COLO.

APARTMENTS

THE BUXTON—Denver's most exclusive apartment home, offers superior accommodations to transients during the Panama Exposition; 5-room apartment with sleeping porch, completely furnished, including piano; suitable 4 or 5 persons; ice and electricity supplied; elevator; maid service; $30 per week, or $100 per month. Desirable and accessible residential district; Capitol Hill; good board opposite; references exchanged. Make reservations now. Address MANAGER, THE BUXTON, 1221 Sherman st., Denver, Colorado.

ACCOUNTANTS

CHARLES B. TOMPKINS, Certified Public Accountant, 814 Ideal Building, Denver, Col.

MISCELLANEOUS

LATHES

MOSELEY LATHES
For Tool and Watch Makers
World renowned for its perfection, quality, accuracy and durability.
Send for catalogues.
MOSELEY LATHE CO., ELGIN, ILL.

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

A Re-adjustment of Stocks

Now that the Easter rush is over we find among our stocks many "short numbers," styles of which we cannot show all sizes. So it has been necessary that we readjust our stocks in many cases taking suits, coats and dresses that have been selling at the regular prices all this season, and reducing them in price for a speedy clearance. Women in Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Detroit are profiting greatly.

"Kline's"
Kansas City St. Louis Cincinnati Detroit

Hundreds of Blouse Styles
50 at $1.95 display every new effect in fine qualities of silks, crepe de chines and lingeries. $1.95

Berkson Bros
The House of Courtesy. 1108-1110 Main.

Hadden-Woodin
The Exclusive Shop for Women
218 East Eleventh Street
Opp. Hotel Kupper.
MILLINERY
SUITS—COATS
DRESSES
A choice assortment always on hand.

The Woman's Spring
Sport Coat Combination
consisting of the new brushed wool coat, cap and scarf, ideal for motoring, golf, yachting and all outdoor activities—very soft, light in weight and shown in Alice blue, white cerise, reseda, American beauty, hello, old rose, amber and pea green; the set
$10
Order by mail, stating size.
Woolf Brothers
KANSAS CITY, MO.

STORAGE

THE SIGN A-B-C FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE CO. OF DISTINCTION
Quality Service and Cleanliness Our Object
Moving Packing
Eighth St. and Troost Av. Fireproof Storage

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

SPRING HATS—ALL STYLES $2 and $3
WOOLWORTH HAT CO.
927 WALNUT ST.
(Opp. Commerce Building)

HAT CLEANING

NATIONAL HAT CO.
HAT CLEANING
Old Hats Made New, Cleaned and Blocked
210 E. 8TH STREET
H. Phone M-4749

TAILORS

JOHN FRASER
Merchant Tailor
Gates Building 111 E. 10th Street

SHOES

BESSE AVERY CO.
Latest Novelties. Greatest Values. Ladies' and Children's Shoes.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Walk-Over Boot Shop
Men and Women
LEVEN-LEVEN WALNUT STREET

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

WESTERN CHANDELIER CO.
H. Goodfarb Albert Jacobson
Our new store offers unusual opportunities for high grade fixtures at most reasonable prices.
Northwest Corner 14th and Grand Ave.

LAUNDRIES

Progress Laundry Co.
THE DAY-LIGHT LAUNDRY
On Broadway at Seventeenth
Home Phone M-2050 Bell Phone Grand 2050

SILVER LAUNDRY
"THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY"
FAMILY WORK DRY CLEANING
CLEAN TOWEL DEPARTMENT
1012-1020 CAMPBELL ST.
Bell Main 710 Home tel. Main 2508

STOCK FEED

KANDY FEED
A balanced ration for work stock. Also a full line of alfalfa molasses products. Kluck Scratch for hens. Kluck Chick for baby chicks. A full line of dairy feeds. You get 100% feeding value in every sack of quality feed manufactured by the
Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co.
For information and booklet on economical feeding address D. H. ANDERSON, 4012 Montgall, Kansas City, Mo.

KODAKS

The Highest Grade Material
and best workmen to be had, together with quick service, produce the quality in our KODAK WORK, which is responsible for our enormous business. Send for price list and free sample. 1010 Grand Avenue.
KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA LAND
Choice Twenty-Acre Tracts fruit and vegetable land in tropical Lee County, along the famous Caloosahatchee River. All the land high and naturally drained. Close to both water and rail transportation Ft. Myers, 5000 population. Balmy winters and cool Gulf breeze in summer. Write for descriptive literature. THEODORE O. HALGRIM, 912 Grand Ave, Temple, Kansas City, Mo.

FRANK A. UPDEGRAFF
REAL ESTATE—LOANS
ESTATES MANAGED
906 Republic Bldg. Both tels. M 3590

MILLINERY

GAGE HATS
Correct, Exclusive Models, Most Reasonably Priced
BARBARA ANNE CARTER COSTUMES SHOP
207 Westtown Bldg., 31st and Trust Ave.

CHISHOLM—MILLINERY
Linwood and Gillham Road.
A complete showing of Spring Models—Trimmings and Materials.
Hats for Misses and Children.
Tel. Bell South 2333 W.

EGNER—Millinery
216 EAST 11TH STREET
We Do Remodeling
Home Phone 6009 Main

AY HAT SHOP
400 Woolf Bros. Bldg., 1024 Walnut St.
We Are Showing Models of Knox Ladies' Hats

ELSIE E. SEITZ
REMODELING SHOP
Hats made to order. Original designing.
504 Gordon-Koppel Bldg., 1005 Walnut

BUTTONS

BUTTONS
Made from your own goods. Write for price list.
BRADLEY BUTTON CO., 512 Altman Bldg.

BANKS

Our Safe Deposit Vaults
Tested by
FIRE and WATER
$3.00 AND UP
Citizens Savings Trust Co.
1019 GRAND

$100.00 Real Estate Mortgage Bond 6% Interest
A SMALL SAVING Applied regularly makes you the OWNER of this SAFE BOND, paying 6% interest.
Call or write and let us show you how.
Kansas City Terminal Trust Co., 31st and Main Sts.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Tiffanytones
"Photos of Quality"
Made only (in Kansas City) by
STUDEBAKER
Modern Photographer
911 Grand Ave. Opp. Gas Office

CLEANING AND PRESSING

EUREKA GARMENT CLEANERS PRESSERS
KANSAS CITY, MO.
3442-44 Brooklyn
Parcel Post Orders Given Prompt Attention

CLEANERS AND DYERS

MAGNET CLEANSERS
Cleaners, Dyers and Carpet Cleaners
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Phones: East Linwood 509 2528 Prospect
Parcel Post Work Solicited

COUNTRY CLUB
CLEANERS AND DYERS
NEW LOCATION
N. E. Corner Westport and Broadway
Both Phones—South 2028

GROCERS

KEENEY AND KEEVER
Groceries and Meats
4503 TROOST AVENUE
Home Phone So. 414 Bell Phone So. 2202

FURNITURE

The Hocquard Furniture Co.
"Factory to Fireside"
Terms if desired
1326-30 GRAND AVENUE

Cozy Corner
Hair Dressing Shop
Special Shampoo and Hairdress 50 Cents
MANICURING
Franco-American Toilet and Household Requisites
405 GARDEN & KOPPEL BUILDING
MRS. A. M. JORDAN MRS. J. R. HILL
Phone Home Main 8237

Lemmon Hair Shop
MARCEL WAVE
Manicuring, Shampooing and Toilet Articles
301 Sharp Bldg., Eleventh and Walnut Sts.

BRINLEY
Corsets made to order. Parcel post orders solicited. All work guaranteed.
305 Altman Bldg. Both Phones.

UMBRELLAS

HULL UMBRELLAS
Detachable Handles, $1 and Up
Repairing and Re-covering
14 EAST 11TH STREET

DRESSMAKING

BRADLEY—GOWNS AND LADIES' TAILORING
$20.00 Gowns made for $15.00 for a short time.
512 ALTMAN BUILDING

FLORISTS

A. Newell FLORIST
N. E. Cor. 10th St. and Grand Ave.
Telegraphic orders solicited. Prices reasonable. Both Telephones Main 3988

MEN'S TAILORS

GUS BREN GUS BREN
BREN AND BREN CO.
TAILORING
1115 Grand Ave. H. Phone 4439 Main

JEWELERS

FUHRMAN BROS.
Watchmakers and Jewelers. Repairing a Specialty. 108 E. 10th St.

MERCHANTS IN KANSAS CITY
Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative.
N. E. RITCHIE, 710 Commerce Bldg.
Tel. Home Main 3853
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

POULTRY

B. C. BATES
Breeder of
Single Comb Buff Orpingtons
Stock for sale. Eggs in season $1.50 per setting. Your patronage solicited. Phone 376. 1911 W. Mansur. Guthrie, Oklahoma.

SHOES

GO TO ED FENTON FOR SHOES WHEN YOU VISIT GUTHRIE
111 East Okla Ave.

DRY GOODS

BROWN DRY GOODS CO.
RELIABLE IN STYLE AND PRICE —TRY US—

FURNITURE

JOE WILLIS, Furniture, Rugs, Draperies of quality. 119-121-123 North 2nd st., Guthrie, Okla.

TOPEKA, KANS.

DRY GOODS STORES

WE GIVE Surety Coupons
—a saving on every dollar you spend of more than your dollar will earn in a savings bank in a year.

Buy for Cash at
Crockett Mer. Co.
629 KANSAS AVE.
Stores at Topeka, Kan., and Junction City, Kan.

Everybody who really wishes to economize will save
Surety Coupons
Each filled book is redeemable for $2.50 in merchandise in any department in the store.

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TOPEKA MILLINERY COMPANY
BARBARA TAUER CREARY
HYLAND HATS
727 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

MAUDE C. BRICKLEY
Ladies' Hatters
With Warren M. Crosby Co.
Topeka, Kansas

CREAMERIES

Meadow Gold Butter
NO ARGUMENT NEEDED
Beatrice Creamery Co.
TOPEKA, KAN.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

H. ENDLICH
The Outlook CLOAK & SUIT CO.
SPECIALISTS ON WOMENS OUTER APPAREL
733 KANSAS AVE. TOPEKA KAN

Johnson Hat Shop
HY-CLASS MILLINERY
825 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kansas

KOESTER LADIES' SEWING COLLEGE
Pupils taught to fit and make their own clothes. Also experienced seamstresses to make garments of all kinds.
MRS. NELLIE FLAD
CROSBY BROS. STORE, Topeka, Kansas

MRS. L. M. FIELD
Doll's Hospital. Hair Goods. Marinello Toilet Goods.
Switches Made from Combings.
833 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS
We have them all. Write for prices.
TOPEKA TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
429 Kansas Avenue

WALL PAPERS, PAINTS, ETC.

H. C. LANG
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc.
Telephone 652 908 KANSAS AVENUE

LAUNDRIES

White Star Laundry
Also Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 142 213-215 West Fifth.

STATIONERY

THE
Mail Printing House
GEORGE M CRAWFORD, Manager
Capper Bldg., Topeka, KANSAS
Phone 3510

ARCHITECTS

Frank C. Squires
ARCHITECT
630 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

FLORISTS

Lord's
FLOWERS
Phone 827 TOPEKA, KANSAS

ALWAYS THE BEST AT
Hollcraft's
FLORIST
Telephone 176 TOPEKA, KANSAS

HUBBARD'S SEED HOUSE
Seeds, Plants and Cut Flowers
520 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS

MUSIC

WOOD-MULLER MUSIC STUDIOS
Violin, Piano, Harmony
Smith Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

STUDIOS

MRS. LETARD HEADLEE
STUDIO SHOP
CHINA FIRING
114 West 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

PIANOS

H. W. McDANIEL
Piano Tuner. Fifteen years' experience. Player-piano work a specialty. High grade pianos for sale.
226 The Drive. Phone 1118. Topeka, Kans.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

W. E. STICKEL
115 West Fifth St., Topeka, Kansas
Upholstering and Furniture Repairing

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Allen and Bayne
642 and 644 MINNESOTA AVE.
The Store of Quality

WALL PAPER AND BOOKS

Maunder-Dougherty Mercantile Co.
Wall Paper
See our stock and get our prices
632-634 MINNESOTA AVENUE
Both phones West 161

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Esterly's
622 Minnesota Avenue
SUITS, COATS, DRESSES AND WAISTS

MISS SULLIVAN MISS HIGGINS
Millinery and Hair Goods
SHAMPOOING, MANICURING AND TOILET ARTICLES
Home Phone West 1807 726 Minnesota Av.

MILLINERY

MRS. FRANK BARNES
Millinery
1011 North Seventh Street
Opposite Court House
Bell Phone West 3479
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

GUYER SISTERS
622 Minnesota Avenue
"Kansas City, Kan., Best Millinery Shop"

SHOES

The Nelson Shoe Co.
QUALITY SHOES AND HOSIERY
608 Minnesota Avenue

FURNITURE

"KEEP SMILING"
Surety Coupons Mean 2½% off
GRAND VIEW FURNITURE CO.
Both Phones 958-60 Central Ave.

HAIR DRESSING

ESTERLEY'S Beauty Parlor; manicuring 35c, hairdressing 50c, shampoo and curl 50c. Home, West 603. MINNIE D. WHITE in charge.

FLORISTS

MARSON'S Greenhouses, 627 Troupe; cut flowers and budding plants. Bell phone West 2238, Home, West 1798.

GROCERIES

W. A. GRISWOLD & SON
Groceries and Meats
606 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
Both Phones 179 West

MEATS

KAUFMANS' BEST MEATS
532 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY

SUGAR BOWL
We Make Our Own
CANDIES AND BAKERY GOODS
ICE CREAM SODA

CLEANERS AND DYERS

MARTINS
CLEANING AND DYE WORKS
LARGEST AND BEST
1012 N. 5th Street. Both Phones

BOTH PHONES, WEST 998
"It's All in the Name."
The Superior Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
911 North Sixth St., Kansas City, Kan.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

The E. G. Fasenmyer Clothing Co.
THE UP-TO-DATE STORE FOR MEN
652 Minnesota Av., KANSAS CITY, KANS.

LAUNDRIES

Wulfs Steam Laundry
5th and State Sts., Kansas City, Kan.
BOTH PHONES, WEST 33

PRINTING

E. R. Callender Printing Co.
708-710 NORTH SIXTH STREET
Home Phone 330 West
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

DRY GOODS

McKEEN DRY GOODS COMPANY
Phones W-944
Fifth St. and Quindaro Blvd.

BAKERIES

HOME BAKERY, 10th and Minnesota Av. Home Phone West 740. Fresh home-made bakery goods. Dairy lunch.

NORFOLK, VA.

ARCHITECTS

HARVEY ABRAMES
Architect and Superintendent of Construction
846 Arcade Building, NORFOLK, VA.
Office Phone 3718 House Phone 2742
P. O. Box No. 674

DETROIT, MICH.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Capper & Capper
DAVID WHITNEY BUILDING
Shirt Makers
Men's Wear
of Quality

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CORRECT CORSETS
MILTON
241 WOODWARD
FAULTLESS FITTINGS
Exclusive Agency MADAME MARIETTA CORSETS
MAY WE SHOW YOU?

DJ Healy SHOPS
222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT
Presenting
Correct Styles
Costumers to Gentlewomen

The Rollins Co
SUCCESSOR TO
The House of George
259 Woodward, Washington Arcade
SAFE COLD STORAGE FOR FURS, Etc. Phone Main 3013
Misses' and Women's exclusive style
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts and Blouses!

WIRICK'S
Glove and Hosiery Shop
35 Grand River Ave. West
Dependable Merchandise
AT REASONABLE PRICES

ANDERSON & CO.—Hair dressing, manicuring, shampooing; fine line of switches, creams, powders; combings made up. 304 Fisher Arcade; Cadillac 4738-J.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

WORKS OF ART, pictures, frames and art mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 203 Washington Arcade.

PRINTERS

Winder Printing Company
"THE BIG HURRY-UP PRINTERS"
81-83 PARK PLACE Main 4433

CATERERS

KARL E. HEBERLEIN
Ice Creams, Cakes, French Pastries, Salads and Entrees
Deliver in Highland Park and Detroit
2100 Woodward Ave. Hemlock 2032

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. 3d floor Valpey buildings. 213 Woodward ave.

DOLL SHOP

ALL KINDS of DOLLS repaired, eyes reset and parts furnished; complete line of new dolls and doll clothing. 365 Michigan ave. Cherry 1026-J.

WALL PAPER

THE WM. H. REED WALL PAPER CO., wholesale and retail (formerly wall paper dept. The J. L. Hudson Co.)—wall papers, burlaps, leather, grass cloths, mouldings. 68 Washington blvd. Cherry 4138.

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT
Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, E. A. MORRIS, 82 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

SHOES

A Shoe For All Walks of Life
183 Woodward Ave. FYFES 187 Woodward Ave.

CLOTHIERS

E. J. Hickey Co.
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Quality, for Men, Boys and Girls.
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys' clothing—the best in the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

TAILORS

THOMAS A. KERR, maker of Men's Clothes, 303 Liggett Bldg. British and Domestic Woolens. Phone Cadillac 4965 J.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

BROSSY'S, French Dyers, Cleaners. Est. 1861. Faded carpets, rugs, drapes, plumes, garments dyed mode shades. Gowns, gloves, portieres, clothing dry cleaned. Write for prices, etc. Works: 984-986 Woodward Ave. Phone Grand 4500.

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
1020-22-24 Grand River Avenue
Corner 15th Street
Walnut 6

FLORISTS

W. B. BROWN
FLORIST
13 Elizabeth St., West
Phone Main 3021
EASTER FLOWERS

MILLINERY

THE IRVING GOLDBERG SHOP
SMART MILLINERY DESIGNS
301 Fisher Arcade
251-3 Woodward

DESENDORF
MILLINERY IMPORTER
SHOP, 503 FISHER ARCADE,
249 Woodward ave.

WILSON MILLINERY IMPORTERS
204 Washington Arcade. Main 6235

REAL ESTATE

WATSON-ZUMSTEIN CO.
GENERAL REAL ESTATE
1326-30 Dime Bank Bldg. Cherry 1601

DAYTON, O.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

New Queen Quality Boots
Latest spring styles all ready for your immediate inspection.
A fit for every foot; a fashion for every fancy, including newest military effects. Priced $3.50 to $5.
WM. F. OELMAN & CO.
Main and Fourth Sts., Dayton, Ohio

MAHARG'S
CATERER AND CONFECTIONER
11 North Main Street
Bell 269 Home 2269

PLEATING
Knife, side, box and Accordion pleating. Buttons covered with your material, any size and style. Hemstitching, 10c yd.
EMBROIDERED SCALLOPING IN VARIOUS DESIGNS AND SIZES
Mail orders promptly filled. Send for price list
WELLS PLEATING & BUTTON CO.
Pruden Building Dayton, Ohio

THE DAYTON SKIRT CO.
makers of
FINE TAILORED SKIRTS
You are cordially invited to come in.
58 Davies Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

MILLINERY

PIZA HATS
ATTRACTIVE SPRING MODELS
ORIGINAL DESIGNS
Attention Given to Individual Style
11-12 Bimm Bldg., First and Main

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

If You Are a Citizen of Dayton—
You'll know! If you are to become a citizen you'll want to know
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Queensware, Stoves, Ranges and Office Furniture. Ask any one. They'll say
THE CAPPEL FURNITURE CO.

TAILORS

J. M. ZELLER
TAILOR
Tailoring as it should be done.
4 Third Street Arcade, Dayton, Ohio
Home Phone 3372

TABLE SUPPLIES

Do Your Marketing Here
We have recently added, for your convenience, one of the most up-to-date Fruit and Vegetable Markets to be found in the city. Our goods are always fresh and appetizing. A trial will convince you.
FRANK B. HALE
Fine Groceries S. E. Cor. 3rd and Wm. Sts.

SHOES

MORRIS & SIMES
Men's Bootery
$4.00 to $7.00
Algonquin Hotel Bldg., Dayton, O.

STATIONERY

The Largest Stationers and Office Outfitters in Central Ohio
The Everybodys Book Shop Co.
21-23 West Fifth Street
DAYTON, OHIO

PRINTERS

THE QUALITY PRESS
Printing Binding Engraving
Bell Tel. Main 1815. Home 2315
138 East Fourth Street, DAYTON, OHIO

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

"Something to Remember"
SCHWARTZ & FREY
HATTERS AND HABERDASHERS
4 East Third Street, Conover Building
Phone Main 646 DAYTON, OHIO

COAL

THE OHIO COAL AND IRON CO.
Bell Main 34 Home 5334
15-18 FREMONT AVENUE

DAYTON
ADVERTISERS using the Monitor may have their advertising classified with that of other Dayton advertisers by addressing MR. NORVAL D. KEMP, 63 Davies Building, Dayton, O.

EUROPEAN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LONDON

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Ceylon and Colonial Produce
(Wholesale and Retail)
Some of our Specialties are—
Ceylon Chocolate (eating and drinking)
Guava Jelly
Cape Gooseberry Jam
Cape Pineapple Marmalade
Send for Price List. Orders of 5s. value sent carriage paid to any address in the United Kingdom.
The Ceylon Planters Direct Supply Association, Ltd.
24 Rood Lane, E. C. Phone: 1397 Central
Local and Private Agents Appointed.

PIANOS

Pianos—Organs—Harmoniums
New and Secondhand by the best Makers.
PIANOS 9 to 50 gns. ORGANS 5 to 65 gns. HARMONIUMS 3 to 30 gns.
Instruments Bought or Exchanged. Repairs Tunings and Hirings. Packing or Carriage Free.
JAMES G. STAGG & SONS, 56 RED LION STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C.
Established 1867.

TAILORS

Lesley, Lay & Lesley
CIVIL & MILITARY
TAILORS

Morning Coat and Vest...from	£3.15.0
Jacket Suit .... "	3.10.0
Overcoats .... "	3.10.0
Trousers .... "	1. 1.0

Breeches a specialty
Cash Discount 5%
23, BUCKLERSBURY
(3 Doors from Mansion House)
Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.
Phone: 8030 Bank.

LAUNDRIES

LAUNDRY
The Langholme Laundry
POINT PLEASANT
Putney Bridge Road, S. W.
Price List on Application

Carlyle Laundry
28 Cheyne Row,
Chelsea, S. W.
Telephone: Western 1179

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY
3 and 5 Bloemfontein Avenue
Shepherds Bush, W.
BUSINESS SUCCESS—Owing to our having recently doubled our business we have now acquired the next door premises.
DYEING & CLEANING in all its branches
MRS. PURDY, Manageress
Phone: 292 Hammersmith

HILLSIDE LAUNDRY
Chiswick Park, W.
DYERS AND CLEANERS

THE LAVENDER LAUNDRY
M. T. AND A. GORDON COOPER
Paradise Road, Richmond

FLORISTS

ETHEL M. FELLS
(formerly KENT FOX)
18, Connaught Street, Hyde Park
FLOWERS
BOUQUETS. TABLE DECORATIONS
Phone: Padd. 568
TO AMERICANS—We will execute orders for flowers to your London friends on receipt of remittance.

PRINTING

PRINTING
of every description.
Letterpress Lithography, Copperplate, etc.
Samples and Estimates Free.
PARTRIDGE AND COOPER, Ltd.
191-2 Fleet Street, LONDON, E. C.

STATIONERS

EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP LINE—500 sheets of good quality notepaper, cream, azure or silurian, exquisitely printed with your address and 500 envelopes to match, carriage paid, for 7s. 10d. Samples free. E. & S. BUTLER, Stationery Warehouse, 148 Stroud Green Road, London, N.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PRIVATE HOTEL, 31, Westbourne terrace, near Hyde Park and 4 stations. Single nights and week-ends gladly catered for, or weekly from 31s. 6d. Excellent cuisine, personal supervision of proprietress; please write for particulars or phone 2998 Padd.

RICHMOND. The Misses Stephings receive paying guests at 41 Montague Road. Close to famous Terrace & Richmond Park; 10 min. from station and river. Excellent service of trains and motor buses to London. Terms from 35s.

PAYING GUESTS received; 4 min. Marlborough Road station (Met.), 25 min. by bus to Charing Cross. MRS. ELLA C. WILTSHIRE, 39 Abbey rd., N. W.; telegrams and cables, Wiltella, London; tel. 4644 Hampstead.

PRIVATE HOTEL, strongly recommended. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 Prince's sq., W.; most comfortable; facing gardens; moderate inclusive terms. Apply Proprietress; tel. Park 3532.

FOR SALE

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Quantity of timber suitable for high-class cabinet makers, including very fine mahogany veneers, valued by expert £950. Open to offer. Apply A 61, Monitor Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

OLGA BASWITZ
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS
Portraits in Watercolour
39-41, Brompton Road Western 299

WANTED

LADY, middle-aged, who has had considerable experience, would like to find a home where she could be of use as companion. A 60, Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk st., Strand, London.

LONDON

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

KNIGHT BROS.
SPECIALISTS IN
Ladies' Tailoring

34 & 36 Oxford Street.
Next to Frascati's
LONDON, W.
Exquisite Cut
Perfect Tailoring
POPULAR PRICE.

KATE BUCKLAND
COURT GOWNS
Morning and Evening Frocks
TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES AND BLOUSES
27 Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S. W.
Telephone 532 Western

MRS. EVERSHED, Church and Decorative Needlework, 59, South Molton-street, London. This Needlecraft Centre was established at 7, Hanover-square, in 1895, and has a reputation for excellence of design, stitchery, and colouring. Mrs. Evershed undertakes decorative needlework of all kinds (either started and prepared or completely finished), heraldic work, sheriff, regimental, and other banners. Antique embroidery most successfully restored. Estimates given. Write for price list and pay a visit.

MADAME HAYWARD
COURT DRESSMAKER and MILLINER. Ball, Dinner, Reception and Walking Gowns, Coats and Skirts made to order. 86, George Street, Portman Square, London, W., and Sevenoaks, Kent.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER
MADAME PATEAU
150, QUEEN'S ROAD, BAYSWATER
LONDON, ENGLAND
Moderate Terms

RENEE LE ROY
Hats from 30s.
6 Hanover St., W. 3368 Mayfair.

BLOUSE SPECIALIST
E. McLEOD MOORE
Designs and supplies ladies' and children's blouses. Prices from £1.1.0. 2 Shepherd Market, Curzon St., Piccadilly.

MADAME NALA—Court Dressmaker and Milliner.—Tailor coats and skirts and blouses. 41 Castletown Road, West Kensington (3 minutes from West Kensington Station). Tel. 5257 Western.

J. SOLOMON, Ladies' Tailor (formerly of Switzer's). Moderate prices. Will take customers' materials. 51C, Dawson St., entrance Duke St.

HOSIERS

HOSIERY
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
THE IRISH STORES
(New Irish Direct Supply, Ltd.)
3 Onslow Place, S. W.
And South Kensington Station, S. W.
Phone: 5694 Kens.

PLUMBERS AND DECORATORS

E. C. BROWNE
Plumber, Decorator and General Contractor
Any work inside or outside undertaken. Distance no object. Estimates free.
ELECTRICAL WORK OF ALL KINDS
Write or phone us to come and see what you want done.
17, Horseferry Rd., Westminster
Phone 5677 Vic.

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CHAS. F. HORNCASTLE
Passage and Shipping Agent
Invites those about to travel to consult him and get the benefit of his wide experience and personal attention.
NO EXTRA EXPENSE INCURRED
Call or write to 12, St. Helens Place
LONDON, E. C. Phone 3054 City
INSURANCE UNDERTAKEN

TABLE SUPPLIES

OLLIFF BROS.
PURVEYORS OF MEAT
12 Symons St., Sloane Square, S. W.
Phone: 693 Kensington

BOOTMAKERS

Boots and Shoes at Moderate Prices
W. AYLIFFE AND SONS
24 Sloane Square and 116c Kings Road, S. W.
REPAIRS neatly and promptly executed.
Agent for "K" and "Norvic" Shoes.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Sloane Employment Agency
53 Sloane Sq., London, S. W.
Phone: 6165 Victoria
Rooms and Schools Recommended

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Facsimile Letters
Typewriting and Translations
PETERSEN, KARBERG
27 King Street, Cheapside, E. C.
Telephone: 8567 Bank

PICTURE FRAMING

PICTURE FRAMING
J. MIDDLETON, 231 King's Rd., Chelsea
Established 30 years

LONDON

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

REMOVALS
Smithers & Sons
KINGSTON ON THAMES
House Furnishers, Decorators
Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers
WAREHOUSING

FOUNTAIN PENS

"SWAN" FOUNTPENS
are good pens—the gold nibs are delightfully smooth and easy running.
Prices: England from 10s. 6d.
U. S. A. from $2.50
List free:
MABIE, TODD & CO.
79 & 80, High Holborn, LONDON.
17, Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.
209, S. State Street, Chicago.

DAIRIES

Telephone: Western 1782 Est. 1796
WRIGHT'S DAIRY
3 Westbourne St., Sloane Sq.
69 King's Road, Chelsea
Pure New Milk Direct from Farm
Chief Office: 46 Church St., Chelsea

BROMLEY, KENT

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOME-MADE
CAKES AND SWEETS
CARAMELS A SPECIALTY
MISS HAYWARD, 24 The Broadway
Price lists on application

SCHOOLS

LONDON

Wellington Court
ETON ROAD, LONDON, N. W.
Preparatory School
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
(W. MILLINGTON, B. A.)

PENDENNIS COLLEGE, Streatham Common, S. W., for Girls. Preparatory for Boys and Kindergarten. Recognized by Board of Education. Modern methods. Individual attention. Principal: MISS GUNN. Prospectus on application.

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOL, MARPLE, CHESHIRE. Specially recommended for girls requiring individual care. Prospectus on application to the Principals, Misses Richardson.

BRIGHTON

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, ENG.
DUNBLAIR BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 43-44 Upper Rock Gardens. Close-sea, near famous Palace Pier. Elec. light, baths, billiards. Every comfort. Terms moderate. Garage. Tel. 1522 Kemptown.

BRISTOL

TAILORS

GILBERT C. SKINNER
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Westbury Hill, Westbury on Trym.
Telephone 170 Westbury
BRISTOL

STATIONERS

W. J. SOUTHWOOD, Queens rd. post-office, Bristol, for stationery, printing, visiting cards, die stamping, general fancy goods, post cards, water colors of Dartmoor, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. 6d.; fountain pens, Onoto, Swan, etc.; stylos, great variety.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LADIES' and Children's Millinery, Costumes from 2 gns. Dressmaking in all its branches. PTAUNCE, 39A Park st., Bristol.

FLORISTS

FLORAL DEPOT
CHOICE FRUIT AND CUT FLOWERS
42 Park St., Bristol. Tel. 2248

STROUD

BOOKS

IF YOU WANT **BOOKS**
Of every description to suit all ages and tastes, Artistic Colour Prints, Pottery or Florentine Bead Chains, get them at
The Sesame Book Shop
STROUD, Glos.
Carriage paid on orders over £1.

TAILORS

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Gold Medallist London 1912
ALFRED E. SHIPWAY
23, Lansdown, STROUD, Glos.

CHELTENHAM

FLORISTS

MISS C. BARTLETT, Florist. Choice Cut Flowers, Best Seeds, Bulbs, Roses. Everything for the garden. Promenade, Cheltenham.

MANCHESTER

WOOD PRESERVATIVES

"JODELITE" Wood Preservative
(REGISTERED)
The Original British Wood Preservative
Used by H. M. War Office, Admiralty, and Board of Works Depts. India Office, Crown Agents for the Colonies, and found an unfailing remedy for the purposes stated.
Established by 25 years' use in all parts of the world as the most effective agent against Dry Rot, Fungus, Decay, White Ant, and Teredo in Timber
Value confirmed by high percentage of repeat orders.
JOSEPH DEE & SONS, 5 CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.
Telegrams: "Delight Manchester." Telephone: City 1899.
A B C Code, 5th Edition.

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KENDAL MILNE & CO.
By Appointment To Their Majesties The King and Queen.
MILLINERY, COSTUMES, DRESSMAKING
LADIES' TAILORING AND OUTFITTING
HOUSEHOLD LINENS AND GENERAL DRAPERY
Cabinet Furniture, Furnishing Draperies, Carpets, Curtains, Decorations, Removals, Storage, Etc.
Illustrated Booklets Sent Post Free on Request.
DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Spirella Corsets
Flexible, Unbreakable, Unrustable
A year's guarantee with each.
Models for every type of figure.
Show Rooms—MANCHESTER
1 Police St. (Corner St. Ann St.)
Telephone 7247 City

Vereys Ltd
St. Ann's Square, Manchester
COURT DRESSMAKERS, LADIES' TAILORS
FURRIERS AND MILLINERS.

HORAN, SMITH & CO.
Ladies' Tailors & Costumiers
are making their first early Spring show of materials for
Tailor Made Costumes to Order
Patterns and sketches on application.
3 St. Ann St., and 81 Deansgate
Tels. "Ability Manchester." Tel. 4030 Cent.

LAUNDRIES

Est. 1886 Tel. 1162 Didsbury
The Withington Laundry
COTTON LANE
Withington, Manchester

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

J. LINDUP
152a Wilmslow Road, FALLOWFIELD
Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer
House Furnisher, etc.
Tel. Rusholme 652

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

HERBERT HARRISON Ltd.
TAILORS
81 Mosley Street, MANCHESTER
Highest possible award London Exhibition for excellence in tailoring.
Newest exclusive designs in suitings for present wear.
Sole makers of PHREEDOMAH WEATHER-PROOFS. A most reliable garment for all weathers.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS, UNDERWEAR, etc., of the most reliable character can be obtained from
Rickards
OLD MILLGATE
MANCHESTER.

ANTIQUES

Mrs. Henderson-White
ANTIQUE FUNITURE
OLD CHINA
45, BRIDGE STREET
MANCHESTER

EDUCATIONAL

GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—All commercial subjects. Specialist in handwriting. Individual instruction to each pupil. Separate room for ladies. Prospectus post free. 5, John Dalton st., Deansgate, Manchester, Eng.

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DICKSON & ROBINSON
SEEDSMEN TO H.M. THE KING OF ENGLAND
GARDEN AND FARM SEEDS
BULBS, PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.
Catalogues post free anywhere.
MANCHESTER

STATIONERY

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY
LIBRARY BINDINGS
Ball Programmes and Menus
Examples on Request
GEORGE FALKNER & SONS
170 Deansgate: MANCHESTER

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TYPEWRITING and shorthand offices—legal, literary, commercial copying. MISS WILKINSON, Union bldgs., 45 Fountain Street, Manchester, Eng. Tel. City 1645.

LIVERPOOL

TABLE SUPPLIES

Modern Methods of Food Distribution
VISIT
COOPERS
IN CHURCH ST., LIVERPOOL
The latest and best of everything in all departments. Provisions, Groceries, Fruit, etc., at Wholesale Prices.
Catalogues Post Free. Call and inspect our new enlarged store.
COOPER & CO.
Telephone 4800 Royal.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

Philip, Son & Nephew, Ltd.
20 Church Street, LIVERPOOL
Up-to-date Stock of
Books, Maps, Bibles and Prayer Books, Household Stationery, Fancy Goods. Artists' Materials, Toys and Games.
Reliable Goods. Reasonable Prices.
Send us your enquiries.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

PARRY MILLINERS FANCIES BLOUSES LINGERIE
Leamington House, Tue Brook, Liverpool

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

COAL—THOS. H. WRIGHT & CO., Est. 1889. Highest quality of coal at most moderate prices. 226 and 228 Crown Street, Liverpool. Telephone Royal 883.

CHESTER

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOME-MADE CAKES (Decorated and Plain). Shortbread. Price list free. MISS ATKINS, Tarvin, CHESTER.

BOLTON

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Edith Sutton
High Class Milliner
37, BRADSHAWGATE, BOLTON
SPIRELLA AGENCY

SOUTHSEA

TABLE SUPPLIES

HIGH-CLASS GROCER
PROVISION DEALER
Frank Whitcomb's Stores
77 Palmerston Road, SOUTHSEA.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

87 Palmerston Road
SOUTHSEA
MABEL HUXFORD
HAT AND VEIL SPECIALIST
Moderate Prices

ART FURNISHERS

ARTISTIC FURNISHING
At Moderate Prices
GEORGE GRAY (Southsea), Ltd.
[illegible]

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IT WILL SAVE TIME if those businesses and individuals who send in advertisements direct and who are not known to the Advertising Department of The Christian Science Monitor will accompany them by such references and other documents as will enable their advertisements to be accepted.

It is the custom of The Christian Science Monitor even in cases where there seems no reason to doubt the acceptability of advertisements, to make such investigation as will satisfy it that its readers will be reasonably safeguarded. Such investigation consumes time and may delay the insertion of advertisements until too late. It is therefore to the interest of intending advertisers to assist the Advertising Department in this manner.

BRADFORD

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

ARTHUR R. ROOME, Painter
CHOICE STOCK OF PAPER HANGINGS
"Star" Vacuum (Cheapest and Best)
Art Ware Photo Frames, etc.
201 Manningham Lane, Bradford
Telephone 579

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Corsets Guaranteed 12 Months Unbreakable
Spirella Corsetiere
ANNICE FRANKLAND
73 Main Street, BINGLEY

RESTAURANTS

The TOKIO CAFE and RESTAURANT CO., Ltd.
PIECE HALL YARD—Near Exchange
Bradford, Yorkshire, England

ROCHDALE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOYLE & CO.
Ladies' Glove Specialists
Smart Suede, in all shades and black: price 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.
Good wearing Kid, in all shades and black: price 2s. 9d., 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d.
Washable Chamois, white and cream: price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 6d.
Albion House
Spotland Road, Rochdale, Eng.

ACCOUNTANT AND ESTATE AGENT

Telephone No. 200
HUGH OLDHAM, F.C.R.A., F.A.A.
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR
ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Newgate, Rochdale.

TYPEWRITING

Typewriting and Copying Office
Agent for Typewriters and Ribbons
MISS M. OLDHAM
Telephone No. 200 Newgate, Rochdale

HULL

UMBRELLA SPECIALISTS

IF IT'S AN UMBRELLA
go to GRINSTEADS, for Grinstead Umbrellas are not only smart and tasteful in design, but are full, honest value for money always.
Come and see them.
GRINSTEADS
UMBRELLA SPECIALISTS
11, Whitefriargate, HULL

OUTFITTERS

S. C. BASTOW
Hosier, Glover,
Gentlemen's Outfitter.
8, Silver St., and 2, 4, 6, 8, Arcade, HULL.
ALSO LADIES' OUTFITTER
Nat. Tel. 2850.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Miss Batty
54 Prospect Street, HULL
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
READY TO WEAR HATS
Choice Flowers and Veilings
Phone: 2868

REDWOOD CREOSOTED

REDWOOD CREOSOTED
Rüping Process
Fencing and Gates
Farm Buildings
Richard Wade Sons & Co., Ltd.
HULL, Dept. C.

Newcastle-On-Tyne

FIRELIGHTERS

FIRELIGHTERS—Time and labor saved. Clean, reliable. No wood or paper required. 2 in a pkt. 10d. per doz. pkts. Each one guaranteed to light a fire. If satisfactory, tell your friends, if not, tell us. THE FIRELIGHTER CO., 2 Brough st., Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PARIS

DRESSMAKERS

WEEKS Telephone Wagram 23-13
156, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN
PARIS
Smart Dinner and Reception Gowns.
SPECIALTY—Tailor-made Gowns.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

BERTHE, 320 rue St. Honore, Paris. Charming hats. Moderate prices. Consideration given to individual styles.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PARIS—Attractive Pension
12 Avenue Jules Janin, entrance 12 Rue de la Pompe, near Bois de Boulogne. Every modern convenience. Recommended.

PENSION ROUDET, 14 bis rue Raynouard, Trocadero. Superb view. Modern conveniences—Phone, electricity, etc. Excellent table.

12 RUE CHALGRIN (Avenue du Bois) Pension (garden), central situation, receives ladies and young girls.

GLASGOW

JEWELER AND SILVERPLATER

A. K. HILLSON
Practical Jeweller and Silverplater
Jewellery and Silver-plate repaired and altered.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and regulated.
Personal attention given to all orders.
Charges Moderate.
62 Buchanan St., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Canned Goods Merchant
JAMES WARDLE
73 Dunlop Street, GLASGOW
Cases containing assortment of choicest quality canned fruits, salmon, vegetables, etc., supplied direct to consumers to any place in the United Kingdom.
Prices and particulars on application.

LEATHER BELTING

Leather Balata & Hair
Mechanical Beltings
GILMOUR & CO.
13 York Street, GLASGOW.
Telegrams, "Ozone," Glasgow.

BOOTS AND SHOES

"FITWELL"
37 Renfield Street, GLASGOW
SPECIALISTS IN
MEN'S FOOTWEAR
THREE BRANDS
"FITWELL" "SELECTA" "OMEGA"
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

TAILORS

H. CUNNINGHAM
Tailor and Clothier
16 Bothwell Street, GLASGOW.
Telephone: Central 2944.

SHIP BROKERS

ERL. ANSTEENSEN
SHIPBROKER
93 HOPE STR., GLASGOW
Telegrams: "Anstensen"

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS
All makes of Typewriters for office work or home use.
Repairs, Typewriting and Duplicating.
DUNCAN & CO., The Typewriter Stores, 185 Hope Street, GLASGOW.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOME-MADE SHORTBREAD is supplied in tins at 1s. 3d., 2s. 4d. and 3s. 4d., post free. MISS JEANIE GIBB, Strathview, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire.

EDINBURGH

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Esther
Court Dressmaker
COSTUMES, BLOUSES
DAY and EVENING GOWNS
Showrooms: 30 Stafford St. (West End) Edinburgh. Phone: 3709 Central.

DRESSMAKER and COSTUMIER. Miss Hall, 69 Shandwick Place. Blouses, Underskirts. Corsets kept in stock.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

JAMES GRAY & SON
Vacuum Cleaners, Carpet Sweepers, Knife Cleaners, Brushes, Trays, Table Heaters, Electro-Plate, Cutlery, and all kinds of Household Ironmongery.
89 George Street, Edinburgh
Every inquiry receives careful personal attention. Catalogues and all information free on request.
Telephone Central 7436

NURSERIES

MISSES MITCHELL and ELDER
DELTA NURSERIES
Inveresk, Edinburgh
Hardy, Herbaceous, Rock and Bedding Plants
Careful Packing Prompt Dispatch
Cut Flowers all the year round

SEEDSMEN

DOBBIE & CO., Royal Seedsmen, EDINBURGH.
Will send a copy of their 1915 Catalogue and Guide to Gardening, 208 pages, over 200 illustrations, FREE. Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

IRISH LINEN

The Irish Linen Warehouse
(HUTCHISON & CO.)
House for Bed and Table Linen and Handkerchiefs.
2 CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH
Telephone 4712 Central

OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANT

Contractor to H. M. Government
WILLIAM FOSTER
Drysalter, Oil and Colour Merchant, and Varnish Manufacturer,
34 HIGH STREET, EDINBURGH.
Telephone 850 Central
Oils, Paints, Colours, and Varnishes
Brushes of every variety
Household Goods of Best Quality Kept in Stock.

JOINER AND BUILDER

JOHN WHITE
JOINER AND BUILDER
7 Thorntree Street, Leith
Estimates—Reports—Jobbings
Phone: Leith 492

COAL

FAMILY COAL MERCHANT
ANDREW STEWART, Colliery Agent
Heriothill Coal Depot, Warriston Road, Edinburgh. Telephone 3539X Central.

USK—MONMOUTHSHIRE

TO LET—Stone country house, park and wood; 37 acres; 4 reception, six bedrooms; bath (h. & c.), tennis court; large kitchen garden; coach house; stable with meadow adjoining; near Usk, Monmouthshire. Apply W. C. THOMAS, 13 Park Square, Newport, Mon., or A. Waddington, 5037 Dorchester ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

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EUROPEAN
LEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Grand Pygmalion
YORKSHIRE'S GREAT SHOPPING CENTRE.
For the best Value and most reliable Drapery, Furniture, Carpets and Fancy Goods you cannot do better than visit our vast stores. Our 40 departments, each a shop in itself, have always the very latest ideas and fashions to offer at moderate prices.
Every visitor is at liberty to call and examine our goods without being in any way urged to buy. We believe that the visitor of to-day is the customer of to-morrow.
Our wide range of styles and prices contains something suitable for every person and for every pocket.
For particulars send for illustrated catalogue. Free for the asking.
MONTEITH, HAMILTON & MONTEITH, Ltd.
GENERAL DRAPERS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.
Boar Lane, Bank Street, Trinity Street, LEEDS.
Phone: 609 Central. Telegrams, "Pygmalion, Leeds."

UMBRELLA COVERS

UMBRELLAS RE-COVERED WITH Brella REGD. COVER SPECIALLY STRENGTHENED
Every "Brella" Shop shows this sign.

YOUR OLD UMBRELLA will look as good as new if you have it re-covered with the "BRELLA" Cover, for the "BRELLA" looks really smart. What is more it wears well, too. FIXED PRICES, LADIES 4s. 6d., GENTS 4s. 11d., from most dealers and hairdressers. If any difficulty in procuring write to
J. S. & B., GASCOIGNE ST., LEEDS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE LACE SHOP
WOODS & BAXTER
Specialists in LACE, PASSEMENTERIE NECKWEAR, BLOUSES
29 Commercial Street
Telephone: 2005 LEEDS

Spirella CORSET
Tel. Cen. 2634.
MISS ROGERS
Calvert Chambers
8, Commercial Street
LEEDS
Guaranteed unbreakable and non-rustable.
Consultations by appointment.

Duvaine
10, BOND STREET, LEEDS
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
GOWN, COSTUME AND BLOUSE SPECIALISTS.
Telephone No. 3755

HIGH CLASS MILLINERY AND TAILOR MADE COSTUMES
LOWEST PRICES
SATISFACTION ASSURED
S. CHAFFER & SON Ltd.,
5, New Briggate & 3, Lowerhead Row
Telephone 2513 LEEDS.

Madame Arthur
3 Bond Street, LEEDS
Tel. 2006 Central
Court Dressmaker and Ladies' Tailor
Blouses, Skirts, Underclothing, Corsets

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Outfitters
63 Vicar Lane
Corner of Queen Victoria St.
LEEDS

RESTAURANTS

JACOMELLI
Restaurant and Cafe
Luncheons and Dinners a Specialty.
Best catering in Leeds.
52 Boar Lane, LEEDS
Telephone 3303

PRINTERS

J. A. STEMBRIDGE
Printer, Lithographer and Bookbinder
20 St. Ann Street, Leeds, YORKS
Telephone 1162 Central

USEFUL PRESENTS

SILVER JEWELRY
Eveleigh Bishop
LEATHER TOILET

PHOTOGRAPHERS

F. SCRIMSHAW
46 Woodhouse Lane, LEEDS
Sketch Portraits at reasonable prices.
AT HOME PORTRAITURE
A Specialty. Distance no object.

LAUNDRIES

BANKFIELD LAUNDRY, Kirkstall Road
Telephone Central 389
Courtesy, Promptness, Excellence.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DOYLE LTD.
35, BOAR LANE, LEEDS
The Noted CHINA HOUSE
Telephone 1703
For Sterling Value in China and Glass
Illus. Catalogue Free. Mention Monitor.

COAL, REMOVAL AND STORAGE

MARK COLE
Limited.
90a, BURLEY ROAD.
COAL, REMOVALS, AND STORAGE
Telephone 3350

PIANOS

PIANOS and AUTOPIANOS
WADDINGTON & SONS, LTD.
New Station Street, Leeds
(Actual Manufacturers)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

ALBERT INNES
A. I. E. E.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR
2, ALBION PLACE, LEEDS.
Telephone 1821.
Specialty—Country House Lighting
High Class Work. Estimates Free.

TABLE SUPPLIES

Harold Roberts
Hyde Park Corner, LEEDS
MEAT CONTRACTOR
Family Orders Solicited. Phone 3587.
Also at 11 Westgate, Bradford
Phone 4258
Foreword "QUALITY."

TAILORS

S. B. GILLATT
Ladies' and Gentlemen's TAILOR
3-5, King Edward Street, LEEDS

HAIR DRESSERS

Boar Lane, Opp. Trinity Church, LEEDS
B. HICKMAN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
We sell every Toilet requisite that a Lady or Gentleman requires.

FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN

F. W. ALDIS & CO.
Florists and Seedsmen
8 ALBION STREET, LEEDS
Telephone 3742

BOOKS

BRIERLEY'S BOOK SHOP
33 Bond Street, LEEDS. Phone: 34X.
DEPOT FOR OXFORD BIBLES.
Engraving of Rosenkrantz' Famous Picture "THE OMNIPRESENT." 21s.

CABINET MAKER AND SHOP FITTER

B. INGLE
CABINET MAKER AND SHOP FITTER
Maker of Air-Tight Windows and Cases
Workshop: Back Harrison St.
Residence: 12 Cliff Rd., Hyde Park Leeds

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

CARTER AND FRANKLAND
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS
Hyde Park, Leeds. Tel. C.2100

SHEFFIELD

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
DECORATORS AND COMPLETE FURNISHERS.
REMOVALS & STORAGE
TELEGRAMS "JANDA SHEFFIELD"
LEOPOLD STREET SHEFFIELD

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS

FOR GOOD STYLE AND BEST VALUE TRY
Haycock & Jarman
The City Tailors
10 Pinstone Street, SHEFFIELD

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FRUITS, FISH, AND MEATS in Glasses and Tins.
Chivers' Jams, Fruits and other Specialties
"Quality" Biscuit Co.
Centre of Norfolk Market Hall
SHEFFIELD

HEATING AND VENTILATING

ALFRED GRINDROD & Co.
Heating & Ventilating Engineers
Phone No. 3200
Shrewsbury Rd SHEFFIELD
Telegrams Grindrod Sheffield

HATTERS

A. BERESFORD. Depot for "Tween" Hats.
HATTER and HOSIER

64 THE MOOR, SHEFFIELD

EUROPEAN
SHEFFIELD

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Spirella Corsets
The Garments that have a "reason why" behind them.
MRS. E. MORTON, Resident Corsetiere
434 & 436, Ecclesall Rd., Sheffield

BLACKPOOL

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL CLIFFS & NORBRECK HYDRO, Blackpool. Tel. 272. 300 Rooms, 150 Sea-view Bedrooms. 13 Tennis Courts, Croquet Lawns, large Bowling Green, Golf Course in own grounds. The Hydro Farm, 140 acres. Dining Room to seat 400 at separate table, large Ballroom, fine Billiard Room, 3 tables. Concerts and Dances nightly during season. Hydro Grounds half-mile sea frontage. Tariff J. H. SHORROCKS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

SPIRELLA CORSET PARLOURS—MISS DUDLEY, 12 Central Beach (between Clifton Hotel and Savoy Cafe), Promenade, Blackpool; a new corset free if a Spirella boning breaks or rusts within one year; manicuring a specialty.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—JONES & WALTON, Spirella Corset Parlours, 8a Clifton st., Blackpool; "Spirella Corsets," "Beacon Paper Patterns," "Beacon Dressmaking Classes."

DUBLIN

LAUNDRIES

Whitechurch Laundry Co., Ltd.
Rathfarnham, County Dublin
All personal linen hand done and outdoor drying and grass bleaching a specialty.
Please send for price list.
Telephone Rathfarnham 9.

BOOKS, PICTURES, FRAMES

COMBRIDGE, LTD.
18 & 20, Grafton Street, DUBLIN
ANY BOOKS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED
PICTURES SUITABLY FRAMED

RESTAURANTS

CAFE CAIRO
Light Luncheons a Specialty
DUBLIN 59 GRAFTON STREET

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Mrs Bothwell
Shows New MILLINERY, BLOUSES, GOLF COATS, VEILS, ETC.
"Pretty and Exclusive"
Every day throughout the season.
77 Grafton Street, Dublin.

LADIES' TAILOR FURRIER
G. P. MUMFORD
Special Attention to Foreign and Colonial Orders.
18 and 19 Suffolk St., DUBLIN

HAT AND GOWN SHOP
For the latest fashions controlled by taste and economy.
Proprietor: Mrs. Arthur Bellingham.
27 Dawson Street

SPIRELLA CORSETS, Guaranteed; Pliable, Washable. Will call on clients. MISS SWANTON, 3 Park Drive, Cowper Gardens, Dublin.

SQUIER (late Supple); exclusive glover; moderate prices; list free. 49 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

MOTORS AND CARRIAGES

HUTTON & SONS
Summerhill and Dawson St., DUBLIN
MOTORS AND CARRIAGES
Repairs a Specialty

INTERIOR DECORATORS

DOCKRELL, DUBLIN
DECORATION, PLUMBING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING
STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS

BELFAST

IRISH LINEN

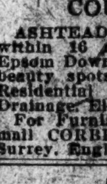
By Special Appointment
MURPHY & ORR
Irish Linen and Lace House
PURE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKFS.
Gent's Hemstitched from 5s. to 50s. dozen. Gent's Plain Bordered from 5s. to 20s. dozen. Ladies' Hemstitched from 2s. 6d. to 20s. dozen. Ladies' Bordered from 3s. 9d. to 13s. dozen.
TABLE LINEN—Let us send you our samples. BED LINEN, HOUSE LINEN, and Linen of every description. EMPIRE LINEN MESH—The Ideal Underwear.
Murphy & Orr, 18c, Belfast, Ireland.

MISCELLANEOUS

ESTATE AGENTS

COUNTRY HOUSES
ASHTEAD, Surrey. A charming village within 16 miles of London, two miles Epsom Downs. Convenient for all the best beauty spots in the county. High class Residential District. Pure Water. Main Drainage. Electric Light. Gas.
For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses mail CORBETT & EDWARDS, Ashtead, Surrey, England.

ORGAN WORKS



WE build, rebuild and tune Church and Chamber Organs, and a booklet we have written about this work (entitled "Organ-Craft"), will be sent gladly to all who ask for it.
A. W. HAYTER AND SON
Organ Works, Letchworth, Herts

FOR SALE

FOR SALE. Near South Coast. Freehold Nurseries, about 6½ acres. Chiefly fruit-growing. 1080 feet run of glass heated; 160 feet cold; 320 feet pit frames. Seven room Cottage and other buildings. F. M. BURT, 19 Portland Road, Birmingham.

FOR DISPOSAL, unlicensed hotel. West of England city. Owner wishing to retire, or would consider WORKING PARTNER. Write H. C. S., Monitor Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

EUROPEAN
MISCELLANEOUS

CLOTHES PURCHASED

CLOTHES PURCHASED
Ladies' and Gents' Clothing Purchased. Highest value given. Prices on approval.
DIGGLE & TAYLOR,
Est. 1868. ROCHDALE.

WANTED

LADY devoted to children desires charge of little girl, holidays or permanency; every care; excellent schools. MRS. BUTCHER, Fifth ave., Frinton-on-Sea.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—At once, chemist who has had practical experience in the manufacture of ultramarine colors. STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO., P. O. Box 35, Huntington, W. Va., U. S. A.

AUSTRALIA
SYDNEY

DRAPERIES AND CLOTHING

DAVID JONES LTD SYDNEY
THE WHITE HOUSE
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS IN
DRAPERY FURNITURE CLOTHING
The House of Quality

JEWELERS

William Farmer & Co.
LIMITED
Vice-Regal Jewellers
34 HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY
The leading house in Australia for Diamond and Gem Jewellery.
An invitation to visitors is respectfully solicited to view our show rooms.
A fine selection of Australian Stones and extra fine Black Opal.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

STOVES and RANGES
Hot Water Apparatus and Reliable Plumbing
For the best see
JAMES WARD, Ltd.
501 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY, N. S. W.

CAFES

Loosen's Cafe
51 CASTLEREAGH ST., SYDNEY
(Three doors from the Hotel Australia)
This high-class Cafe Restaurant is well situated in the center of the city of Sydney and is known for its excellence in catering.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

RAINE AND HORNE
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, ATTORNEYS UNDER POWER, AND VALUATORS
RENTS AND INTERESTS, ETC., COLLECTED
ESTATES MANAGED

ACCOMMODATIONS

Macquarie House
129 Macquarie St., Opp. Botanical Gardens
SYDNEY
HIGH CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS
Phone City 4485

TAILORING

MISS HORWOOD
LADIES' TAILOR and COSTUMIERE
Ladies' and Children's Outfitter
183 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

W. Nicholson
High-Class Tailor and Costume Maker
48 Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

Vale & Pearson
Printers and Stationers
2 Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY

AGENTS

HALCOMBE & CO.
Property Salesmen
VALUATORS AND ESTATE AGENTS
Money to lend on mortgage. Rents collected. Estates managed.
Martin Chambers, 6 Moore St.
Telephone 735 City
SYDNEY

SYDNEY MERCHANTS
May send Monitor advertisements to J. O'BRIEN, Somerset House, Moore Street.

AUSTRALIA
SYDNEY

INSURANCE

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO. Ltd.
FIRE AND PLATE GLASS
Funds exceed £33,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Sts., SYDNEY

Fire Insurance
NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
Funds £7,760,000
80 Pitt Street, SYDNEY

T. FERRIS
INSURANCE BROKER
Union Bank Chambers, 68½ Pitt Street
Telephone City 1911
Fire, Marine, Plate Glass and Guarantee Assurance effected at lowest rates.

Persons Wishing to Insure Property
Can have their needs attended to with promptness and care by H. S. HARVEY, 15 Muston St., Mosman, Sydney. Tel. 1059 Cen.

PAINTERS AND DECORATERS

H. A. TAYLOR
MODERN PAINT WORKS
Sutherland Ave., Paddington
SYDNEY
Manufacturer and Expert Painter and Decorator
Tel. Pad. 863 Damp Proofing a Specialty

HARDWARE

"The Home of Noted Low Prices" for
General Hardware, Drapery Furnishings, Tools of Trade
NOCK & KIRBY, Ltd.
188-194 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

MELBOURNE

ART FLORISTS

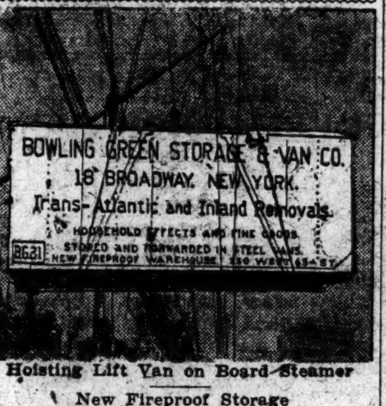
"Ronalds" Central FLORISTS
99 Swanston St., MELBOURNE
VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA
Bouquets, Special Designs, Floral Gifts

DRAPERS

Craig, Williamson PTY LTD
Supply Everything for Ladies', Gents' and Children's Wear and Furnishings for the Home
8/26 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE

NEW YORK CITY

STORAGE AND MOVING



Hoisting Lift Van on Board Steamer
New Fireproof Storage For Household Furniture
Clean Separate Locked Rooms
WAREHOUSE
248, 250, 252 West 65th St.
FOREIGN and INLAND REMOVAL of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
18 Broadway, New York

NEW YORK
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DEPARTMENT STORES

The Forbes & Wallace Store
A COMPLETE SOURCE OF SUPPLY
Selling High-Grade Merchandise at the Lowest Prices consistent with Quality Guaranteeing Everything It Sells Giving a High Grade of Service

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Haynes & Company
Always Reliable
346-348 MAIN STREET
The CLOTHING STORE for Men and Boys where you always get best quality merchandise.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

WE FRAME PICTURES
J. H. MILLER CO., 21 Harrison Ave.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MABELLE, MILLINERY
356 MAIN STREET. ROOM 502

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Merchants may send advertising intended for the Monitor to MRS. A. B. STOCKER, 19 Hiawatha street.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

CLEANING AND DYEING

IF you are interested in securing quality service and the best cleaning of skilled artisans, avail yourself of our method. We call and deliver. "THE PARIS," Garment Cleaners and Dyers, 222 W. Main, phone 157, Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.
Advertiser may send advertising for the Monitor to MRS. INA E. CANDER, 810 W. Main Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LAUNDRIES

Send for the "Fellow with the Blue Wagon"
JUST PHONE NORTH 3954

JEWELERS

WHITMORE, LYNN & ALDEN CO.
1225 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

$9.00

SPECIAL ORDERS for the Approved Cross and Crown Jewelry
We make to order any of the numbers illustrated, with any combination of stones desired, or if you have stones you would like used, we will set them up for you, furnishing any that you may lack.
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FIRST GIRLS' CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN MAINE THIS WEEK

PORTLAND, Me.—From all over Maine large numbers are expected to attend the first girls' conference to be held in this city April 9-11. The conference has been planned by the northeastern field committee of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, and the delegates will include representatives from all the Maine women's colleges, from Bates, from Colby, from the University of Maine, and from young people's organizations connected with various churches.

One of the most entertaining features of the conference will be the pageant in which 250 girls of the Portland Association will take part, presenting in picturesque form the activities of the Y. W. C. A. The work done by student associations will be enacted by girls from four churches, who will appear in the scenes as graduates, undergraduates, normal and secondary school students. The scenes depicting foreign activities will show how the work of the Y. W. C. A. is carried on in India, China, Japan and South America.

County work will be represented by girls from the West Congregational church. City work has so many phases that it has been necessary to apportion the scenes among several churches and organizations, who will present such activities as the Y. W. C. A. boarding home, traveler's aid, gymnasium work, extension clubs and social work. The pageant will close with the Hymn of the Lights, in which all members of the cast will participate.

The pageant is scheduled for Saturday night. The same program will include addresses by Gov. Oakley S. Curtis and Mayor William M. Ingraham. On Friday evening, the night the conference opens, there will be stereopticon pictures of association work, an address on "Woman's Contribution to the Present Generation" by Mrs. Doborah Knox Livingston, president of the Bangor Y. W. C. A., and an address on "The Y. W. C. A. as a World-Wide Movement" by Miss Gertrude MacArthur of the national board.

Saturday morning will be devoted to reports of different lines of association work and in the afternoon the delegates will go sightseeing, but will return in time for the special supper which is to precede the evening program. Sunday morning will be left open so that the girls may attend church. Dr. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge, Mass., will address the Sunday afternoon meeting, and the conference will close with a consecration service Sunday evening.

Committees in charge of the conference include those on entertainment of delegates, reception of guests at headquarters, guides, ushers, postoffice and information and supper arrangements.

NO BANDS FOR LONDON PARKS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The parks committee of the London county council have decided to recommended that the coming season will not be a favorable one for the provision of bands in the parks, as a consequence of the exceptional prevailing conditions. This will effect an economy of £11,000.

GERMAN RESERVISTS CALLED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—The last line of German reservists domiciled in Switzerland have now received orders to join their regiments.

SOLDIERS HONOR QUEEN OF BELGIUM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A Havre telegram to the Matin states that the Queen of the Belgians, who has been tireless in her efforts to provide the soldiers of the Belgian army with warm clothes and comforts, and in tending those in the Red Cross institutions, received in the villa in which she resides, a deputation from the eleventh and twelfth regiments of the line, sent specially to thank her Majesty for her kindliness and thoughtfulness and to express deep-felt gratitude.

The deputation consisted of Raymond Vico, a lawyer of Brussels, who has been decorated with the French medal, and six companions. M. Vico, who was spokesman, tendered the thanks of the regiments and expressed their homage and gratitude. In the evening, in all the cantonments of the brigade, cheers were given for the Queen.

COMMENT OF OTHER EDITORS

A Minority Class

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—Vice-President Marshall in a recent address at San Francisco deplored what he regarded as the tendency of the American people toward "flunkeyism and servility to wealth. . . . It is lamentable, but true, that thousands of people in certain walks of life still worship at the shrine of the yellow journals and absorb eagerly and jealously all the details they can of the doings of wealth. This type, as well as the type that cultivates wealth by flattery and other arts, is not representative of America. It is in a class to itself and a distinctly minority class.

The President Sells His Cotton

LOS ANGELES TIMES—President Wilson has sold the bale of cotton which he bought last fall in order to help along the "buy-a-bale" movement inaugurated to aid in keeping up the price of cotton. The President sold his bale to H. H. Conway of Paris, Tex., for the same price that he paid for it—10 cents per pound. The President did not make a single cent by the operation and was out about $2 for the cost of storage.

New Power for Executive

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—Publication of the full text of the supreme court decision in the oil land cases reveals an important feature that escaped notice in the first abstracts. The point involved was the power of the President without specific authority from Congress to withdraw certain public lands from entry, in order to preserve to the public the natural wealth they contained. Both Roosevelt and Taft had done this, but Taft had acted in the face of his own doubts as to the legality of his action. The supreme court finds that the President, being described by the constitution as "agent in charge of the public domain," has full power to take such action, unless forbidden by Congress, which is endowed with legislative power over the public domain. If the President withdraws lands from entry, and Congress takes no action, it thereby acquiesces in his act. . . . Without a formal amendment to the constitution, the President is thus made secure in the exercise of this power for the benefit of the public, subject only to the formal dissent of Congress.

Problem of Exemptions

MONTREAL DAILY STAR—For a decade past complaints have been made in New York against the amount of property which is exempted from real estate taxation. Under the law, private property in the city is exempt to the amount of three hundred and eighty millions; the practical effect of this is to increase all other tax bills to about 5 per cent. What is known as the Sullivan bill proposes to completely remodel conditions. The measure, while not proposing to wipe out altogether the exemptions of religious and philanthropic societies, asks that the exemptions be limited by taxing the excess over $100,000 in the value of such properties. The result of this would be to increase the annual revenue of New York by four and a half millions.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

By the terms of papers put on record today, large interests are changing hands in Charlestown. Edith A. Richards has sold her group of frame buildings and stables located 327 to 333 Medford street, opposite Cook street and extending toward the river several hundred feet, containing in all some 92,493 square feet, valued by the assessors at a total of $49,300, of which the land carries $41,500. John W. Worthington, who already has large holdings in adjoining property, is the purchaser.

SOUTH AND NORTH ENDS

An improved property sold in the South End, owned by Catherine Kelley at 138 Hudson street, near Curve street, has been purchased by George M. Ayoob. It consists of a 3½ story and basement brick dwelling and 1353 square feet of land, assessed for $4800 equally divided between the improvements and the lot.

Another sale of South End property was made by Joseph F. Peabody, owner of premises 88 East Lenox street, near Fellows street, being a three-story swell front brick dwelling standing on 945 square feet of land, all taxed for $3300. Land value is $900.

The four-story brick house and lot of 527 square feet of land at 130 Prince street has been sold by Mary E. Cardigan et al. to Luigi Vardaro and wife. The lot extends through to North Margin Street court, near Thacher street, North End, and is assessed for $3300, including $1800 on the land.

OLD PLACE IN WESTON SOLD

Elizabeth E. Ware has conveyed to Everett E. Litchfield her property on Newton street, Weston. This estate comprises a splendid old farm house, which dates back to about 1765, but recently completely modernized by the owner. There is also a barn and four acres of land. Poole & Bigelow negotiated the transaction.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Two parcels of property owned by Wesley E. A. Legg, situated 53 Welles avenue, corner of Ocean street, have been sold to James J. Ahern, who resold to Mary O'Connor. There is a single frame residence and large lot of land measuring 13,500, all taxed on $11,700, of which $4700 applies on the land.

Thomas J. Kenny sold to Edward A. Hanly a frame dwelling and 5348 square feet of land at No. 33 Moultrie street near Washington street, assessed for $5100, land value being $1300.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Audubon rd., 514-16-18, ward 11, Loren D. Towle, A. H. Bodwitch; brick tenements.
Price rd., 7-11, ward 25, Jos. Newman et al., F. A. Norcross; brick tenements.
Glenville ave., 79, ward 25, Jos. Newman et al., F. A. Norcross; brick tenement.
Glenville ave., 83, ward 25, Jos. Newman et al., F. A. Norcross; brick dwelling.
Commonwealth ave., 1117-21, ward 25, Sam'l Altman, F. A. Norcross; brick stores.
Homestead st., 167, ward 21, Louis Zieman, Dykeman & Murray; brick tenement.
Wood ave., 325, ward 26, Frederick S. Boyd, Wm. M. Smith; frame dwelling.
Eliot st., 33, ward 23, E. N. Eichorn, A. J. Carpenter, Jr.; frame dwelling.
Navillus ter., 6-9, ward 20, James A. Sullivan; frame dwelling.
Washington st., 14-16, ward 6, Mary C. Crosby et al., S. D. Kelley; alter mercantile.
Massachusetts ave., 230, ward 10, M. Cleary est.; alter store and tenements.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Joseph F. Peabody to Louise Pingree, E. Lenox st.; q.; $1.
Mary E. Cadigan, val., to Luigi Vardaro et ux, Prince st. and No. Margin st. court; d.; $1.
William J. Maguire to Frank Stanley et al. trs., Ivy st.; q.; $1.
Susan F. Fowler, mtgee., to Willard R. Gallagher, W. Springfield st.; d.; $930.
Willard R. Gallagher to Susan F. Fowler, W. Springfield st.; q.; $1.
Catherine Kelley to Geo. M. Ayoob, Henderson st.; q.; $1.
Mary H. Leonard to Matthew W. Fallon, Jr., Mass. ave.; q.; $1.
Isabelle H. Adams to Wm. J. Stober, Chestnut st.; q.; $1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Mathias Gorham to Alexander Norbut et ux., Dunham pk.; q.; $1.
Elizabeth J. Hollis et al. to Ellen G. Sparrow, Middle st.; q.; $1.
Adeline Boyden et al. to Ellen G. Sparrow, Middle st.; q.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

Ellen T. Galligan et al. to Margaret Galligan, Bremen st.; q.; $1.
Margaret M. Galligan, Bremen st.; d.; $700.

ROXBURY

Edmund J. O'Connor to Margaret O'Connor, Ashley st.; d.; $1.

DORCHESTER

Benjamin Shapiro to David Rossman et al., Lucerne st.; q.; $1.
Benjamin Shapiro to David Rossman et al., Lucerne st.; q.; $1.
Thomas J. Kenny to Edward A. Hanly, Moultrie st.; q.; $1.
William A. Roberts to Frank B. Newton et al., Blue Hill ave. and Collins st.; q.; $1.
Frank B. Newton et al. to Martin P. Cummings, Blue Hill ave. and Collins st.; q.; $1.
Frederick J. Rockwell to Edward F. Holland, Olney and Richfield sts.; w.; $1.
Frederick J. Rockwell to Edward F. Holland, Olney st.; w.; $1.
J. Dennis Theriault to Emilie Le Blanc, Alexander st.; w.; $1.
Wesley E. A. Legg to James J. Ahern, Ocean st. and Welles av.-Ocean st.; w.; $1.
James J. Ahern to Mary O'Connor, Ocean st. and Welles ave., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Mary Sullivan to James H. Sullivan, Melville ave. and Bourneside st.; q.; $1.

WEST ROXBURY

John A. Harvey et al. to Minnie M. McDormand, South st.; q.; $1.

CHARLESTOWN

Charles F. Sewall, mtee., to Charles F. Sewall, Exeter pl.; d.; $400.
Liberate Di Bonti to Willard Welsh, Perkins st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Edith A. Richards to John W. Worthington, Medford st. and Mystic river; q.; $1.

HYDE PARK

Katherine Ott to Catherine W. Walker, Westminster st.; w.; $1.

CHELSEA

Etta Brodsky to Minnie Zeitzeramn, Poplar st.; q.; $1.
Ralph Seymor to Isaac Ribock, walnut st.; q.; $1.

OUGHT TO PASS REPORT ON SISSON MEMORIAL ORDER

Ways and Means Committee Favors $1500 Appropriation Toward War Leader's Monument

In the Massachusetts Senate today the committee on ways and means reported "ought to pass" on the resolve for an appropriation of $1500 as the contribution of Massachusetts for the erection of a memorial to Col. Henry Tillinghast Sisson of the fifth Rhode Island heavy artillery, who, "with great daring and at much personal risk to himself and his command," lifted the siege of Washington, N. C., on the night of April 13, 1863, and thereby rescued the men of the forty-fourth and twenty-seventh Massachusetts volunteer infantry from capture and Confederate prison. The monument is to be erected by the state of Rhode Island, and this is the share of Massachusetts in the expense.

Ways and means also reported reference to next General Court on the petition for an application of $50,000 for the Furnace Brook parkway in Quincy; "ought to pass" on an amended resolve to appropriate $2000 for additional equipment at the Bradford-Durfee textile school of Fall River.

The committee on railroads reported favorably on a bill to authorize and empower the public service commission to determine the manner in which any railroad shall cross an existing railroad and to order that the expense of such crossing shall be paid by the new railroad.

ST. JOHNS LODGE HAS MANY GUESTS

Speaker Cox headed the members of the fraternity from the State House who were guests last night of St. John's Masonic lodge of the temple. There were about 100 in the delegation.

Right Worshipful David T. Montague, District Deputy Grand Master of the first Masonic district, introduced the guests. Worshipful Master Taber welcomed it to the oldest Masonic lodge in America and Speaker Cox expressed the thanks of himself and associates for the renewal of that hospitality begun several years ago.

CONVENTIONS AT GUTHRIE DATED

GUTHRIE, Okla.—The board of governors of the Elks' grand lodge have just fixed the dates for their convention in this city for May 13 and 14. The grand encampment, Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will also be held here May 11 and 12, says the Dallas News.

STATE MILITIA GETS NAVY BOATS

WASHINGTON — Announcement was made Monday that the torpedo boats Dupont and Rogers would be repaired by the navy department and lent to the Massachusetts naval militia, instead of being broken up, as had been intended.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, April 5—Arrd, strs Salina, Shields; Annetta, Port Antonio; Cretam, New York; Hermes, Ardrossan.

Cld, str Chesapeake, New York.

Sld, str Astoria, Augusta.

NORFOLK, April 5—Sld, str Kershaw, Boston.

NEWPORT NEWS, April 4—Arrd, strs Gotthard, Savannah and left for Gothenburg; Thistleard, Bordeaux; Maria de Larrinaga, Galveston, and left for Manchester; Horsley, Port Arthur, and left for Bordeaux; Sif, Baltimore, and left for Fort de France; Winifredian, Liverpool; Tunisiana, Philadelphia; Anglo Colombian, Cardiff.

Sld, strs Cairnhill, St Nazaire; Ariel, London; Orthia, Glasgow.

CAPE HENRY, April 4—Pssd out schrs Wyoming, Norfolk for Boston; Maude Palmer, do for Para; tugs Mary F. Scully (twg two bgs; Piedmont twg two bgs for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5—Arrd strs Norrbotten, Narvik; Sosua, Port Antonio; Quantico, Jacksonville and Savannah; Cushing, New York; Tordenskjold, Nima Nima; Dominion, Huelva via Bermuda; schr Gardiner G Deering, Portland.

Cld strs Porto Antonio, Santa Marta; Tyr, New York; Indian, Boston; bark Bruce Hawkins, Norfolk.

Psd down Marcus Hook, tug Tamaqua, twg bgs Paxinos, Portsmouth, Hammond, Saco, and Suffolk, Gardiner.

Arrd bgs Pure Oil Co No 3.

Psd up Reedy Island, str Torienskjold, from Nima Nima.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5—Arrd strs Ceiba, Ceiba; Coppename, Puerto Barrios via Porto Cortez and Belize; Comet, New York twg bg; Cornishman, Avonmouth; Liddlesdale, Liverpool; Momus, New York; Mount Vernon, Puerto Barrios via Belize.

Cld strs Baron Napier, Avonmouth; Corinto, Tela; Counsellor, Liverpool; Rosina, Puerto Cortez.

Sld from Port Eads strs Brilliant, New York; Noruega, Christiania.

JACKSONVILLE, April 5—Arrd str Lenape, New York.

Sld, str Comanche, New York.

KEY WEST, April 5—Arrd, schrs Henry M. Flagler, Havana, and left to return; Olivette, Tampa, and left for Havana; Mascotte, Havana.

MOBILE, April 5—Arrd, str Signet, New Orleans; Tarpon, Pensacola.

Sld, strs Alderney, Buenos Aires, Colombia, Thelsa.

CHARLESTON, S C, April 5—Arrd, str Apache, Jacksonville, and left for New York.

SHIPPING NEWS

Arrivals at the Boston fish pier today were: Schrs F. J. O'Hara, Jr., 39,000 pounds; Harriett, 14,500; Elizabeth W. Nunan, 15,700; Georgiana, 1900. Other fish were F. J. O'Hara, Jr., 1000 halibut. Dealers' prices were: Steak cod, $6.75 per hundredweight; market cod, $3.15; haddock, $2.25@4.25; steak pollock, $3.75; large hake, $6; medium, $3.60; steak cusk, $4.25. Gloucester arrivals were: Schrs June, 60,000 pounds; Lillian, 60,000; Mary F. Sears, 60,000; Jeanette, 60,000; gill netters, 30,000; schr Pauline, with 30,000 pounds of salt codfish.

Captain Braun of the Dutch steamer Amsteldijk which arrived from Rotterdam yesterday reported that he had seen nothing of the overdue steamer Kinderdijk which left Rotterdam 13 days ahead of his vessel.

One of the smallest of the oversea steamers coming to this port, the Danish steamer Jens Bang arrived yesterday, from Aarhuus, Tyne and Kirkwall. The steamer had her name and nationality painted on both sides in large letters. This vessel came in ballast to load 66,000 bushels of corn for a Scandinavian port. Captain Kusk reported the trip slower than usual on account of the loss of a propeller blade a week ago which reduced the speed several knots.

Among the neutral vessels to leave this port with unmistakable signs of their identity was the Swedish steamer Gerd, which sailed late yesterday afternoon. The ship had her name and home port painted in large letters in the sides and two large Swedish flags on each side. The vessel was gaily decorated, for in addition to these signs a large Swedish flag was flown at the stern and four international signal flags in the rigging, for identification when passing the United States cruiser Brooklyn in the lower harbor.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str City of Atlanta, Diehl, Savannah.

Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tg Gettysburg, Minford, Philadelphia.

Tug Boxer, Law, Philadelphia, twg bgs Harrisburg and J. B. King & Co. No. 19.

Tug Ontario, Howes, Guttenberg, twg bgs David Wallace, Metacomet and Pilgrim.

Tug Albert J. Stone, Decker, New York, twg bgs Hackensack, Scranton and Stroudsburg.

Tug Bristol, Hammond, New York twg bgs Tamaqua and Panther Creek.

Schr B. B. Hardwick (Br.) Trahan, Plympton, N. S.

Tug Orion, Breckenridge, twg bgs Merrimac, Belfast and Biwabik, Portsmouth.

Cleared

Str Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N S.

Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.

Str City of Atlanta, Diehl, Savannah.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Sailings

Str Strathallan, Scorer, Rotterdam; Karen (Nor), Havana; Boston (Br), Yarmouth N S; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Ontario, Norfolk; Tuscan, Philadelphia; H M Whitney, New York; tugs Gettysburg, Philadelphia, twg bgs Nacungie, Knickerbocker and Pocopson; Eastern twg bg John T Donohue; Portsmouth, twg bgs P N Co, No 9 and 10.

Tg Bristol, twg bgs Panther Creek, Marblehead and Foster, Salem; Gwalia twg bgs Harvard, Philadelphia, Helen and Biwabik; Mercury, Searsport; Sadie Ross, Gloucester, twg fishing schr Stranger; Boxer, twg bg J B King & Co, No 19, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Yaguez, San Juan, Mayaguez, etc; City of St Louis, Savannah; Bermudian, Bermuda; Palermo, Mediterranean ports; Catherine Cuneo, Port Antonio; Geo Pyman, Mediterranean ports via Bermuda; Manuel Calvo, Veracruz and Havana; St Andrews, Buenos Aires; Quito, Malta via Bermuda; Socony, twg bg S O Co No 92, Port Arthur; Tug Nemasket, Freeman, New York, twg bgs Coaldale, Newburgh and Varuna.

NAVY AFFAIRS

Navy Orders

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:

Lieut. (J. G.) J. D. Moore, detached Oregon to New Orleans.

Ens. H. W. Underwood, detached Maryland, to command Stewart.

P. A. Surg. B. H. Dorsey, detached Atlantic reserve fleet to bureau of M. & S.

Movements of Vessels

Barney, at Annapolis.

Maryland, at Tiburon.

Baltimore, at Norfolk.

Arethusa, at Charleston.

Beale, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins and Jouet, at Norfolk.

Vestal and Lebanon, at Lynn Haven bay.

Balch, Benham, Birmingham, Paulding and Henley, at Hampton roads.

Nanshan, Mazatlan for La Paz.

Delaware, Veracruz for Hampton roads.

Warrington, San Juan for Hampton Roads.

Castine, Boston for New York.

Pontiac, New York yard for Newport.

Chester, Boston for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Orion, at Philadelphia ordered to Sewall point, Va. Upon being relieved at Veracruz by the Wheeling the Georgia will proceed to Hampton Roads.

WOMEN FACTORS IN CHICAGO'S ELECTION TODAY

Suffrage Leaders Expect 250,000 to Cast Ballots in the Contest at Polls for Choice of Mayor and Aldermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Women vote for mayor in this city for the first time today. Some 286,624 are registered and 250,000 are expected by suffrage leaders to avail themselves of the opportunity. In the straight out-and-out contest between Republican and Democratic candidates the advantage in the new vote seems to lie with the Democrats, for the Democratic women were organized first.

For many months the new voters have been educating themselves for this occasion, and if they follow their course in the primaries they will cast a more nonpartizan and somewhat more intelligent vote than the men.

What the entrance of this huge body of intelligent and disinterested voters into the polling place means remains to be estimated. Already in the short weeks preceding the primary election and in the mayoralty campaign the women appear to be working a radical change in local politics. From over the state comes the same report. It looks as if the presence of the women was rejuvenating Illinois politics.

The women feel this way about it. Keenly awake in the gift of the ballot, their leaders have been more sensitive, it may be, to the changes in political atmosphere than the men long used to it.

As head of the state Non-Partizan Suffrage Association, and a woman as conversant with political affairs in the state capital as in Chicago, this is the way Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout views the first mayoralty vote of Chicago's women:

"A tremendous thing has been happening in Illinois' politics. The state is giving birth to a new civic consciousness. While we may be as individuals dissatisfied with the various candidates, that is simply a matter of the surface. Underneath is the great new desire for good government. If it does not find expression at this time it will bear practical fruit in the future.

"The granting of the franchise to the womanhood of the state has caused this awakening. Certainly the introduction into politics of a large group of intelligent voters who before had been absolutely helpless can't help but result in good.

"The women have been exceedingly active in this campaign. If the activity manifested by the women in their first mayoralty campaign in Chicago is to be a criterion of the future, they are going to exert a tremendous influence on the future politics of Chicago.

Moral Support Certain

"This tremendous public sentiment will make itself felt and will strengthen the mayor in any good work he wishes to do. I look for our next mayor, whoever he be, to be the best mayor we have ever had. He has back of him a moral support in the city such as no mayor before has ever enjoyed. That will spur him on to high endeavor. Any gloomy people who are discouraged regarding any candidate are certain to be mistaken in the outcome.

"This awakening is not confined to Chicago. While at Springfield I found that there is not a town in the state which is not being aroused and where the citizens are not making efforts to awaken the women and the men, too, to the exercise of the franchise.

"It is immaterial whether the women vote my way or your way, so that they express themselves, for that has been the cry of the whole human race from the beginning—the desire to express itself, and that means liberty.

"It is so absolutely foolish to say the women are voting for corrupt candidates, and silly to imagine all women will be reformers. In fact, it is reformation, not reformers, that saves the world."

Dwelling more particularly on the local vote, Mrs. Trout said she expected the women to cast between 75 and 80 per cent of their registration, as against the men's equal 65 per cent. She figured the Democratic ticket would get about 60 per cent of the women's vote. When the suffrage law was passed, she explained, the Democratic men immediately became active in organizing their women. "They seemed proud that the women received the ballot through a Democratic administration," Mrs. Trout said, "and organized over the state while the Republicans were delaying to see whether the law would be declared constitutional. The Republicans have since taken hold and are now more active all through the state.

Work of Education

"The work of the Illinois State Suffrage Association is to educate the women to the desire to vote. It is then up to the parties to present the platforms and candidates that will win their approval. During this campaign our civic leagues have been the only places where men of both parties could meet to discuss issues. These have been formed in the wards and some have met several times each week. The common ground they afford gives the good candidate a tremendous opportunity. Prominent party men have told me they were very grateful for this chance to address the people of other parties.

"While the state suffrage organization is non-partizan, it is interesting that nearly every member of our board is energetically working for candidates. They are pretty evenly divided." Mrs. Trout herself has taken no part in the campaign nor indorsed any candidate.

The mayoralty candidates are William Hale Thompson on the Republican ticket and Robert Sweitzer on the Democratic. Full city tickets are to be elected and a number of aldermen. Besides these half a dozen referendums are to be taken. In their first election the women are facing a complex task.

One Woman Candidate

The only woman candidate in Chicago is Mrs. Barbara Smidl, running on the Progressive ticket for alderman of the tenth ward. As the Progressives were eliminated by a fusion that failed and so have no city ticket, Mrs. Smidl's chances are extremely slight.

Over the state, however, women appear likely to make a good showing as candidates. In the town of Warren following the village primary an independent citizens' ballot of women was presented, the office of police magistrate holding the only man thereon. In Oak Park Mrs. Charles Wilmot is running independently for trustee of the village. As congressional chairman of her district for the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association Mrs. Wilmot has gained a wide acquaintance. The large number of signatures to her petition practically assures her election, it is said. In Rochelle Mrs. James C. Fesler, a prominent member of the Rochelle Woman's Club, is standing for the city council. Rochelle has now two women members on its school board.

COOPERATION IN TOWN BUYING AND SELLING URGED

(Continued from page one)

said, making saving attractive, standardize and increase the product, and results in better prices for the producer and consumer as well, he said.

Dr. Charles E. Marshall spoke on health programs. President Henry F. Dennison of the league presided.

The principal topic of the afternoon was "What Woman Can Do to Aid Community Progress," by Prof. Laura Comstock of the college.

She urged women to cooperate with the men of the community to promote the best interests of the schools, libraries, clubs and different civic betterments and outlined methods of time saving in the household, including the use of labor saving appliances in order to reduce the time taken for work in the home to a minimum, ready-to-wear clothes, joint ownership of most expensive housework appliances, and a cooperative laundry.

In relation to schools she took up the need of keeping the buildings in repair and of occasional redecoration, proper playgrounds, and the inclusion of home economics and agriculture in the curriculum.

P. H. Ellwood of the extension department of the college gives an illustrated talk tonight on the way a town can get results from playgrounds, referring to the plan of developing playgrounds in the town of Framingham.

TEACHERS' CLUB TO HAVE A BENEFIT

Members of the Somerville Teachers Club are arranging for a concert to be given on Monday evening, April 12, the proceeds to be added to the relief fund of the organization. The affair will be held in the high school hall and the entertainment will be furnished by the Meistersingers, consisting of three of the leading quartets of Boston.

The committee in charge consists of Miss Harriet M. Bell, chairman; Miss Elizabeth Baker, treasurer; Miss Mary A. Holt, tickets; Miss Elizabeth A. O'Neil, ushers; Miss Eleanor Nolan, and Miss Rena S. Hazelton, candy; Miss Marian Lovering, advertising.

VERDICT AGAINST TERRE HAUTE MEN

INDIANAPOLIS—Mayor Donn M. Roberts of Terre Haute and the 26 co-defendants in the Terre Haute election conspiracy trial were today found guilty by the jury in the United States district court. The charge was that they had conspired in the election on Nov. 3, 1914. Judge Anderson instructed the men found guilty today, as well as the 89 who had pleaded guilty, to go to their homes and to return to court April 12, when sentences will be pronounced on all.

SECURITY LEAGUE ROOMS OPEN

Headquarters of the newly organized Massachusetts branch of the National Security League have been opened at 762 Washington street. The officers are Guy Murchie, chairman; James P. Parker, vice chairman; George S. Mumford, treasurer, and Walton A. Green, secretary.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN ON

Today began the campaign of the Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association to add 1000. Hannum hall was crowded last evening at an entertainment given by members, the proceeds to be utilized in purchasing suppplies for the association's rooms.

FUND ACKNOWLEDGED

Receipts of the Belgian relief fund, Joseph H. O'Neil treasurer, are announced to total $243,336.31. The New Hampshire committee contributed $400 Monday.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Potsdam, for Rotterdam.......... April 6
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen.. April 7
Cretic, for Mediterranean ports via Boston .... April 9
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen...... April 10
*Niagara, for Bordeaux.......... April 10
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool...... April 10
*Stampalia, Mediterranean ports.. April 10
Transylvania, for Glasgow via Liverpool .... April 10
*Noordam, for Rotterdam.......... April 13
*Arabic, for Liverpool.......... April 14
Minnehaha, for London .... April 17
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux....... April 17
*St. Louis, for Liverpool......... April 17
*Taormina, for Naples........... April 17
Orduna, for Liverpool............ April 19
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam.......... April 20
Sant' Anna, Mediterranean ports.. April 20
*Adriatic, for Liverpool.......... April 21
Roma, for Mediterranean ports..... April 22
*United States, for Copenhagen... April 22
*Duca d' Abruzzi, for Mediterranean ports .... April 24
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux....... April 24
*St. Paul, for Liverpool......... April 24
Tuscania, Glasgow, via Liverpool. April 24
Madonna, for Mediterranean ports April 26
Caserta, for Naples.............. April 27
*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports. April 28
*Lapland, for Liverpool.......... April 28
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen........ April 29

Sailings from Boston

*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports.. April 10
Pomeranian, for Glasgow......... April 15
Carthaginian, for Glasgow........ April 22
Bay State, for Liverpool.......... April 23

Sailings from Philadelphia

Dominion, for Liverpool.......... April 10
*Haverford, for Liverpool......... April 24
*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports. April 27

Sailings from Halifax

Northland, for Liverpool.......... April 18
Corsican, for Liverpool.......... April 22

Sailings from St. John

Sicilian, for London.............. April 8

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Adriatic, for New York........... April 7
Corsican, for Halifax............ April 7
Haverford, for Philadelphia....... April 7
St. Paul, for New York........... April 10
Tuscania, for New York........... April 10
Lapland, for New York........... April 14
Hesperian, for Halifax........... April 16
Lusitania, for New York.......... April 17
New York, for New York.......... April 17
Megantic, for New York.......... April 21
Philadelphia, for New York....... April 24
Transylvania, for New York....... April 24
Baltic, for New York............ April 28
Dominion, for Philadelphia........ April 28

Sailings from Glasgow

Tuscania, for New York.......... April 9
Cameronia, for New York......... April 17
Transylvania, for New York, via Liverpool .... April 23

Sailings from Bordeaux

La Touraine, for New York....... April 10
Chicago, for New York........... April 17
Espagne, for New York........... April 24

Sailings from Rotterdam

Rotterdam, for New York......... April 14

Sailings from Genoa

Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York April 6
Europa, for New York........... April 10
Carpathia, for New York......... April 19
America, for New York........... April 20
Duca d'Aosta, for New York...... April 27

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York...... April 14

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II., for New York.......... April 8
Hellig Olav., for New York....... April 22
Frederik VIII., for New York..... April 29

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu........ April 7
*Persia, for Hongkong........... April 10
*Sonoma, for Sydney............. April 13
*Manoa, for Honolulu............ April 13
*Korea, for Hongkong............ April 17
*Matsonia, for Honolulu......... April 21
*Siberia, for Hongkong.......... April 24
*Sierra, for Honolulu........... April 27
*Lurline, for Honolulu.......... April 27
*Marama, for Sydney............. April 28

Sailings from Seattle

*Titan, for Hongkong and Manila. April 6
*Awa Maru, for Hongkong......... April 9
*Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong.. April 16
*Mexico Maru, for Hongkong...... April 23
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong..... April 30

Sailings from Tacoma

*Mexico Maru, for Hongkong...... April 22
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong..... April 29

Sailings from Vancouver

*Niagara, for Sydney............ April 14

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Manchuria, for San Francisco.... April 6
Tamba Maru, for Seattle......... April 6
Tenyo Maru for San Francisco.... April 13
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle...... April 15
Nile, for San Francisco......... April 20
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma........ April 24
Panama Maru, for Tacoma........ April 26
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.. April 27

Sailings from Yokohama

Aki Maru, for Seattle........... April 7
China, for San Francisco........ April 9
Canada Maru, for Tacoma........ April 15
Manchuria, for San Francisco.... April 17
Tamba Maru, for Seattle........ April 21
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.. April 24
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle..... April 20
Nile, for San Francisco......... April 30

Sailings from Honolulu

Siberia, for San Francisco...... April 6
Sierra, for San Francisco....... April 10
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco... April 13
China, for San Francisco........ April 20
Ventura, for San Francisco...... April 22
Manchuria, for San Francisco.... April 27
Makura, for Vancouver.......... April 30

Sailings from Sydney

Ventura, for San Francisco ...... April 10
Makura, for Vancouver.......... April 15

Sailings from Manila

Canada Maru, for Tacoma........ April 4
Nile, for San Francisco.......... April 22
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.. April 29

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Kinderdijk........Rotterdam ....March 8
Luisa.............Huelva ....March 10
Iberian...........Manchester ....March 20
Cricket...........San Francisco
Berwind..........Jobos, P. R.......March 30
Ixia..............Antilla...........March 29
Sydland..........Gothenburg via Christiania..March 16

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7

Kafue...........Calcutta ....Feb. 20

THURSDAY, APRIL 8

Verona..........Naples ....March 27
Etonian (Leyland) Liverpool ....March 20
Mimer...........San Domingo ......March 30

FRIDAY, APRIL 9

Laertis..........Buenos Aires .....March 13
Pomeranian......Glasgow ....March 27
Anglian..........London ....March 27

SATURDAY, APRIL 10

Sachem..........London ....March 28
Leo.............Manchester..about Mar 25

MONDAY, APRIL 12

Hellenes........Montevideo ....March 17

TUESDAY, APRIL 13

Lord Erne.......Auckland ....Feb. 27
Colonian........London ....April 1

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14

Ikala...........Alexandria, Egypt.Mar. 24
Chinese Prince..Kobe ....Jan. 19

THURSDAY, APRIL 15

Hilarius.........Buenos Aires .....March 9
Bay State.......Liverpool ....April 3
Memphian........Manchester ....April 4

FRIDAY, APRIL 16

Carthaginian.....Glasgow ....April 3

SATURDAY, APRIL 17

Suriname........Buenos Aires......March 11
Saxon Monarch. London ...About March 29 via New York

SUNDAY, APRIL 18

Shimosa.........Yokohama via Singapore ....Dec. 5 ..Jan 23
Devonian........Liverpool ....April 8
Buffalo..........Hull, Eng. ....April 4

TUESDAY, APRIL 20

Halizones.......Buenos Aires......March 20

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21

Florida.........Copenhagen ....April 7

THURSDAY, APRIL 22

Lord Sefton......Liverpool via New York ....April 3

FRIDAY, APRIL 23

Indrakuala.......Yokohama ....Feb. 20
Pacific Transport. Calcutta ....March 9

THURSDAY, APRIL 29

Bellagio.........Buenos Aires......March 30

FRIDAY, APRIL 30

Horatius.........Buenos Aires......March 31

TUESDAY, MAY 4

Westward Ho.....Philippines, via Singapore ....March 25

MONDAY, MAY 10

Colusa..........Brisbane ....March

PRESIDENT SPEAKS OF BETTER TONE IN U. S. BUSINESS

WASHINGTON—From what he heard from Commerce Secretary Redfield at this morning's cabinet meeting, President Wilson told visitors today that business was improving, though as yet the improvement was in different sections.

Mr. Redfield took to the meeting figures which showed a $22,000,000 balance of trade in this country's favor for the week ending Saturday, or one half more than for the preceding week. The total favorable trade balance for March, according to the secretary, was $145,000,000, against $173,000,000 for February.

HAMILTON ALUMNI TO HOLD REUNION

President Stryker of Hamilton College and President Shanklin of Wesleyan will be among the guests at the twenty-third annual dinner and reunion of the New England Association of Hamilton College Alumni at the Hotel Westminster tonight.

Several recent graduates of Hamilton, now studying at Harvard and Tech, will attend. The arrangements are in charge of Frederic G. Perine, '87, president of the association, and Paul D. Kneeland, secretary and treasurer.

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 10

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P.O. Letters—	*Other articles
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Luxemburg, specially addressed for other destinations, via Christiansand	Frederik VIII	Apr. 6, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	San Jose	Apr. 8, 6:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Liverpool	Philadelphia	Apr. 9, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Austria-Hungary and Turkey, specially addressed for other destinations except Luxemburg, via Naples	Stampalia	Apr. 9, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Germany, specially addressed for other destinations, except Luxemburg, via Bergen	Kristianiafjord	Apr. 9, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax	A. W. Perry	Apr. 10, 11:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Azores Islands, via Ponta Delgada	Cretic	Apr. 11, Noon	11:00 a.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, west Asia and East Indies closes Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturdays, 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. April 11 and 12 and 7 a. m. April 12 and 13.

Parcel post mail for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post mail for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Via—	Mail closes Boston P. O.
Hawaii	Manoa	San Fran.	April 8, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe, specially addressed for New Zealand	Sonoma	San Fran.	April 8, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe	Niagara	Vancouver.	April 9, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Shidzuoka Maru	Seattle.	April 11, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Korea	San Fran.	April 12, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Matsonia	San Fran.	April 16, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

STOCKS SHOW AN IRREGULAR TREND TODAY

Recent Prominent Issues Continue in Forefront, With Some New Ones Added—Edison Securities Leaders in Boston List

General strength and fair activity once more prevailed in the New York stock market in the early dealings today. Once more there were large jumps upward in special stocks, most of them being among the issues that have been so conspicuous for buoyancy lately, but with one or two recruits in the list of big gainers.

Colorado Fuel and Westinghouse were prominent in the first few minutes of trading today and American Locomotive, Bethlehem Steel and the Maxwell stocks were other leaders. Rock Island rose nearly a point and then fell back. Steel common went above 50 and then its advantage was largely canceled. Union Pacific advanced a substantial fraction, but shaded off.

Edison stock and the new rights were strong at the opening of the Boston market. Ray Consolidated, Alaska and Granby also sold considerably higher, with the list as a whole inclined to advance. United Fruit was off a couple of points. Changes in many stocks were insignificant in the first 15 minutes.

The New York market reacted at the end of the first half hour.

The Boston market also eased off.

Before midday a harder tone prevailed in both New York and Boston. Reading, after opening up ¼ at 146⅞, went to 147, receded to 146¼ and then advanced more than a point. Steel was up ⅜ at the opening at 50¼. After yielding to 49¾ it rose a point. Anaconda was up ⅛ at the opening at 29⅞ and rose more than a point.

Bethlehem Steel was up ½ at 93 at the opening and rose to 94½, a new high record, and then sold off 2 points. It rallied somewhat before midday. Rock Island was up ¾ at the opening at 29. It dropped to 27⅝ and then sold well above 29. Westinghouse Electric and General Electric made further gains.

On the local exchange United Shoe Machinery opened up ¼ at 61¾. It advanced to 63 before midday. United Fruit opened off 2 points at 131 and after advancing to 132½ declined under 130. Mohawk and Utah Copper recorded good gains.

Texas Oil had a big jump in New York in the afternoon. Steel lost all of its early gain. Reading had a further advance before the beginning of the last hour. Bethlehem Steel sold off sharply on announcement of President Schwab that future heavy expenditures would be paid out of earnings, although he said practically the same thing before. Mohawk had a good advance on the local exchange. Copper Range also moved up. Granby and Butte & Superior sagged off.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

		Increase
COLORADO & SOUTHERN		
Fourth week March..	$356,278	$38,474
Month March	1,049,940	54,914
From July 1..........	11,024,520	638,824
TEXAS & PACIFIC		
Fourth week March..	$469,007	*$27,734
Month March	1,390,313	*112,019
From July 1..........	13,903,848	*863,490
CUMBERLAND VALLEY		
Year ended Dec. 31—		
Oper revenue	$3,227,054	*$36,628
Oper expenses	2,201,505	*314,142
Net revenue	1,025,549	*46,087
Total income	1,058,339	*40,469
Sur after div.........	520,545	95,686
Expend on prop.......	518,271	286,373
Held in resv	2,274	*190,687
Total deductions	520,545	95,686
P-loss surplus	710,020	....
RIO GRANDE-SOUTHERN		
February—		
Oper reveue	$38,258	*$4,186
Oper deficit	9,399	*1,791
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	378,806	*83,508
Oper deficit	41,567	39,196
GREAT NORTHERN		
February—		
Total oper revenue....	$3,914,717	$55,679
Oper income	1,100,320	739,453
From July 1—		
Total oper revenue....	47,940,722	*6,164,166
Oper income	20,783,069	837,554
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM		
Fourth week March...	$1,446,969	*$15,727
From July 1..........	37,262,161	*3,892,042
GREAT NORTHERN		
Month March gross...	$4,642,189	*$772,853
From July 1 gross....	52,583,112	*6,669,141
MOBILE & OHIO		
February—		
Oper revenue	$809,117	*$132,571
Oper income	191,347	103,309
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	7,289,586	*1,387,053
Oper income	1,018,742	*92,954

*Decrease.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Unsettled tonight, Wednesday fair, moderate west winds.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Cloudy tonight, Wednesday fair, fresh south to west winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.	44	10 a. m.	49
12 noon	47	2 p. m.	49

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)

Albany	38	New Orleans	56
Buffalo	36	New York	44
Chicago	48	Philadelphia	48
Denver	46	Pittsburgh	52
Des Moines	46	Portland, Me.	38
Nantucket	34	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	52	St. Louis	62
Jacksonville	59	Washington	52

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	5:19	High water,	
Sun sets	6:15	4:00 a.m.	4:45 p.m.
Length of day	12:56	Moon rises	1:19 a.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:45 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Expess	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
Alaska Gold	36⅛	36⅛	35⅝	35¾
Al-Chal Mf Co pf	45	45	45	45
Amalgamated	63⅜	64¾	63¼	64⅝
Am Beet Sugar	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼
Am Can	32	32	31⅜	31⅝
Am Can pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Am Car Fy	49	49	48	48
Am Coal Prod	93½	93½	93½	93½
Am Cotton Oil	47	47¼	46¾	47¼
Am H & L	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜
Am H & L pf	29¼	29¼	28½	28⅝
Am Ice Sec Co	31⅜	31½	31	31⅛
Am Loco	33	33½	32⅞	32⅞
Am Smelting	67¼	67½	66⅜	67½
Am Smelting pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Am Steel Fy	30¾	31	30	31
Am Sugar	107	108	106½	108
Am Tel & Tel	119¾	119¾	119⅛	119½
Am Woolen	16	16	16	16
Am Woolen pf	81	81	81	81
Am W Papfer pf	8¼	10	8½	10
Anaconda	29⅞	31¼	29⅞	31
Atchison	100½	100¾	100	100¼
Atchiso pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
Bald Loco	38½	39	38½	39
Balt & Ohio	72½	73½	72½	73
Beth Steel	93	94½	88¼	88½
Beth Steel pf	105½	105¾	105½	105½
B F Goodrich	43⅜	46¼	43	46¼
Brooklyn R T	91	91	90¾	90⅞
Bruns Terminal	6	6	6	0
Butterick	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
Cal Petroleum	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
Cal Petroleum pf	38	38¼	38	38¼
Can Pacific	164½	164½	163½	163½
Cent Leather	35½	35½	35⅛	35⅜
Ches & Ohio	44⅞	45	44½	44½
C M & St Paul	90½	90⅝	90	90⅝
C M & St P pf	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼
Chi & G West	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
Chi & G West pf	32½	32⅞	32½	32⅞
Chi & N West	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
Chi R I & Pac	29	29¼	27⅝	28½
Chino Copper	39⅞	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜
Col Fuel	29⅞	30½	29½	29½
Col South	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
Con Can	64	64	63	63
Con Can pf	97	97	97	97
Con Gas	121	121	120¾	121
Corn Products	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅝
Corn Products pf	73½	73½	73½	73½
Cub-Am Sug	62	62	60	61
Denver	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Denver pf	13½	13½	13¼	13½
D S S & A pf	8½	8½	8½	8½
Erie	27⅞	28⅛	27¼	27⅝
Erie 1st pf	44¼	44½	44	44
Erie 2nd pf	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
Fed M & S Co	9½	10	9½	10
Gen Chem pf1	107½	107½	107½	107½
Gen Electric	148½	149½	148	149
Gen Motor	128⅜	128⅜	127	127
Gen Motor pf	103	103½	103	103½
Gt Nor Ore	36	36⅜	35½	35½
Gt Nor pf	120	120¼	119⅜	119⅜
Gug Ex Co	54¾	54¾	53¾	54½
Harv of N J	97	98	97	98
Homestake	116	116	116	116
Inspiration	28⅝	28¾	28¼	28¼
Inter-Met	16¼	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝
Inter-Met pf	69	70⅛	68¼	69⅜
Inter Paper	9¾	10¼	9⅝	9¾
Inter Paper pf	38⅞	39	38¾	39
Inter Pump	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Kan City So	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Kayser Co	82	82	82	82
Kayser Co 1 pf	108⅜	108½	108⅜	108½
Laclede Gas	98	98	98	98
Lack Steel	35¼	36	35¼	36
Lake E & W	7¼	7½	7⅛	7½
Lehigh Valley	137¾	138½	137⅜	137⅞
L-Wiles Co	22	22	22	22
Louis & Nash	119	119½	119	119½
Manhattan	128	128	128	128
Maxwell Motor	47½	47½	46¼	46½
Max Motor 1stpf	86	87	86	86
Max Motor 2d pf	41½	41½	40⅝	40¾
May Co	45½	48	45½	48
Mex Petrol	70½	70½	67¼	68½
Miami	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½
Mo Kan & Tex	14	14	13⅜	13¾
Mo Kan & Tex pf	38	36	38	38
Mon Power Co	52½	53	52½	52¾
Mon Power Co pf	100¾	101	100¾	101
Mo Pacific	14	14	12⅜	13⅜
Nat Lead	63¼	63⅞	62	62¼
Nat Lead pf	109	109	109	109
Nat C & S	78	78	78	78
Nat Biscuit	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
Nat C & S pf	102⅞	103	102⅞	103
N Y Air Brake	70	72½	70¾	70¾
Nevada Con	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
N Y C	86	86½	86	86
N & W	103⅛	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
N Y N H & H	60¾	61	60¼	60¾
No Pac	107¼	107⅞	107	107
O & W	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Pac T & T	27	27½	27	27½
Penn	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼
Peoples Gas	122	122	122	122
Pitts Coal	22¾	22⅞	22	22
Pitts Coal pf	95½	95¾	95	95¾
Press St Car	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Press Steel C pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Quicksilver	½	⅝	½	½
Quicksilver pf	1	1	1	1
Ray Con	21	21⅜	20¾	21⅜
Ry Steel S	25½	26⅛	25½	26
Reading	146⅞	148	146¼	147¾
Rep I & S	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24¼
Rep I & S pf	80	80¼	80	80¼
Rock Island pf	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
Rumely	3	3½	2¾	3¼
Rumely pf	7½	8¼	7½	7¾
Seab A L pf	37	37	37	37
Sears-Roebuck	137½	137⅛	137	137
Sloss-Shef	31¼	33	31¼	33
So Pac	88⅛	88¼	87⅜	87⅝
So Ry	18	18½	18	18
So Ry pf	57	57½	56⅝	57½
StL & SF 2d pf	6	6	6	6
Standard Mill	55¼	55⅜	54	54
Studebaker	64	65¼	63	63
Studebaker pf	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
St L S W	17⅞	18	17⅞	18
Tenn Cop	30¼	30½	30¼	30⅜
Texas Pacific	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
Texas Co	138½	141	138	141
Third Avenue	54½	54¾	53½	54¼
U Rys Inv	8⅛	8¼	8	8
U Rys Inv pf	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼
Union Pacific	127⅞	128⅛	127⅜	127⅝
U Bag & P	6⅜	7¼	6⅜	7
U Bag & P pf	28	30⅞	28	30
U S Rubber	65	65⅞	64½	65⅛
U S Rub 1st pf	106¼	106½	106¼	106½
U S Steel	50¼	50⅜	49¾	49⅞
U S Steel pf	106	106⅜	106	106⅛
Utah Cop	57⅜	58	57	57¾
Va-Car Chem	23½	24	23¼	24
Wabash pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Western Union	65⅝	65¾	65¼	65¼
Westinghouse	76	77½	76	77⅛
W Maryland	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜
West Shore 4s		92	92	92
Willys Overland	125	126	124	124¼
Willys Over'd pf	101	101	101	101
Woolworth	108½	108½	108	108
Woolworth pf	119	119	118¼	118¼

*Ex-dividend.

ACCUMULATION OF ORDERS IN LONDON LIST

General Market Firm, With American Department Among Strongest—Advances of From One to Three Points Scored

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON — Stock markets generally steady.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Firmness characterized the stock markets today. There was a fair accumulation of orders over the holidays.

The steady progress of the Russians in the campaign for the Carpathian passes had a favorable effect.

The gilt-edged section had a hard tone, notwithstanding a fresh advance in discounts.

Home rails were steady, but lacked vigor.

Americans showed the greatest strength on advices from the American side. Advances of from $1 to $3 a share were noted. Canadian Pacific was sympathetically affected, the poor earnings being ignored.

Argentine rails firm on favorable crop news. Foreigners steady and mines, rubbers and oils were strong in spots.

A heavy tone prevailed in Hudson Bays because the company's land sales in the last quarter were small.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Amalgamated	63⅜	..
Atchison	99¾	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	72	1
Canadian Pacific	163¼	¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	45⅛	⅛
Chicago Great Western	12¼	⅜
St. Paul	89½	½
Denver & Rio Grande	7¼	..
Erie	27⅞	..
do 1st pf	43⅞	⅜
Illinois Central	108½	1¼
Louisville & Nashville	117¾	¾
Kansas & Texas	13⅝	⅜
Norfolk & Western	101¾	1⅜
New York Central	85¼	¼
Ontario & Western	28⅝	½
Pennsylvania	106⅛	½
Reading	146⅝	¼
Southern Pacific	87⅝	⅛
Southern Railway	17½	¼
Union Pacific	127	¼
United States Steel	50⅜	*½

*Advance.

MR. SCHWAB ON THE POLICY OF BETHLEHEM STEEL

NEW YORK—Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at the annual meeting in New York, told stockholders that large expenditures were ahead of the company, some $20,000,000 for development of the Chilean ore properties and the construction program at Bethlehem, and the management felt that these expenditures should be borne out of earnings, especially as the company's present bonded debt is a good deal in excess of its capital stock issues. Mr. Schwab added that he thought every one who understood the situation approved of their policy.

The number of shares represented at the meeting was 123,186 preferred and 89,133 common. Retiring directors were reelected.

After a recess had been taken for counting the votes, Mr. Schwab said that so far as had been reported to him, business was improving, although he did not look for anything like a boom in the steel trade. He anticipated an increased volume of orders, but not much gain in prices.

In regard to the question of the policy Mr. Schwab refused to discuss specifically the matter of dividends. He said that the company's policy had always been to put profits into building up a completely rounded out steel manufacturing organization. Some $50,000,000 had already been spent for this purpose and from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 will be required.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 50c., up ¼c.

LONDON—Bar silver 23 11-16d., up ⅛.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Ahmeek	328	328	328	328
Alaska	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35¾
Algomah	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅝
Allouez	46	46	45	45½
Am Ag Chem	50	50	50	50
Amalgamated	63½	64¾	63½	64¾
Amoskeag	62	62	62	62
Amoskeag pf	100	100	100	100
Am Pneumatic	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
Am Pneu pf	17	17	16½	17
Am Sugar	107½	107½	106	107½
Am Tel	119¾	119¾	119¼	119½
Am Woolen	16½	16½	16½	16½
Am Woolen pf	81	81	80¾	81
Am Zinc	30⅛	30⅜	30	30
Anaconda	29⅞	31¼	29⅞	31
Ariz Com	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
Atchison	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Atl Gulf & W I	5½	5½	5½	5½
Atl Gulf pf	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
B & A	185	185	185	185
Boston Elevated	85	85	85	85
Boston & Maine	34½	34½	34	34
Butte & Sup	47	47	46¼	46½
Calumet & Ariz	61¼	61⅞	61¼	61¾
Calu & Hecla	474	475	474	474
Centennial	20	20¼	20	20¼
Chino	39⅞	40¼	39½	40
Copper Range	46½	48½	46¼	48⅜
Daly West	2½	2½	2½	2½
East Boston	13	13	13	13
East Butte	11¼	11⅜	11	11⅛
Edison Elec	240½	242	239	239
Edison rts	2.00	2.15	1.95	1.95
Franklin	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Galveston Elec	90	90	90	90
General Elec	148	149	148	149
Granby	75½	75½	74	74½
Greene-Cananea	29¼	29¼	29	29
Hancock	15	15	15	15
Helvetia	75c	75c	75c	75c
Indiana	7¼	7¼	7	7
Inspiration	29	29	28	28
Isle Royale	24	24	24	24
Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Keweenaw	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Lake Copper	11	11	10½	10¾
Mass	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
Mass Elec	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛
Mass Gas	81	81½	81	81½
Mayflower	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
Miami	25	25	24½	24½
Mohawk	65½	67½	65¼	67
Mo Kan Tex	14	14	14	14
Nevada Cons	13	13½	13	13¼
New Arcadian	6½	6½	6¼	6⅜
N Y N H & H	61	61	60¼	60¼
New Eng Tel	129	130	129	130
Nipissing	6½	6½	6½	6½
North Butte	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28½
North Lake	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
Ojibway	1½	1½	1½	1½
Old Colony Min	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
Old Dominion	46½	46½	46½	46[illegible]
Osceola	74½	75	73¾	73¾
Pond Creek Coal	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
Pullman	154	154	154	154
Quincy	70	70	69½	69½
Ray Cons	21	21½	21	21¼
Reece Fold Mac	4½	4½	4½	4½
Ry St Spr	25½	25½	25½	25½
Shannon	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
St Mary's	44	46	44	46
Superior	32¾	32¾	32½	32½
Sup & Boston	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
Swift & Co	110	110	110	110
Torrington	29	29	29	29
Trinity	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
Tuolumne	27c	27c	27c	27c
Un Cop Land	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Union Pacific	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼
Uni Shoe Mac	61¾	63	61½	62⅛
Uni Shoe M pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28½
United Fruit	131	132½	129¾	131
U S Smelting	24¼	24¾	24⅛	24⅝
U S Smelting pf	42½	42½	42½	42½
U S Steel	50¼	50⅜	49¾	50
Utah-Apex	3½	3½	3 7-16	3½
Utah Cons	11	11	10½	10⅞
Utah Copper	57	58	57	57⅝
Victoria	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2
West End	65½	65½	65½	65½
West End pf	88½	89	88½	89
Western Union	66	66	65½	65¾
W H McElwain	101½	101½	101½	101½
Winona	3	3	3	3
Wollaston	1	1	75c	75c
Wolverine	48¼	48½	48	48¼

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s	99½	99½	99½
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	62	62	62
Swift & Co 5s	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 2 p. m.

	High	Low	Last
Atlanta Goldfield	40c	40c	40c
Atlanta Cons	86c	86c	86c
Anglo American Oil	16½	16½	16½
Bay State Gas	10c	10c	10c
Bingham Mines	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
Bohemia	2	1⅞	1 15-16
Calaveras	1 9-16	1½	1½
Calumet-Corbin	14c	12c	12c
Champion	10c	10c	10c
Chief	1	1	1
C. O. D. Cons	6c	6c	6c
Cons Copper Mines	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
Eagle Bluebell	95c	95c	95c
Emma	36c	36c	36c
First National	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Fortuna	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
Goldfield Con	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
Goldfield Merger	26c	26c	26c
Houghton	2¾	2¾	2¾
Humboldt	13c	13c	13c
Iron Blossom	1 1-16	95c	95c
Jumbo	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
Kewanas	19c	19c	19c
La Rose	68c	68c	68c
McKinley	35c	35c	35c
Nevada Douglas	43c	40c	40c
New Baltic	2 11-16	2½	2 11-16
Oneco	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Silver Pick	8c	8c	8c
Smokey	50c	55c	50c
South Lake	7¾	7	7¾
South Lake rts	45c	45c	45c
Stewart	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
Tonopah Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
United Verde Ex	2 11-16	2⅝	2 11-16

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Howard, Norfolk, 455 bags peanuts.

Str San Jose, Port Limon, 35,000 stems bananas and 110 bxs grapefruit.

Metropolitan Line str New York, 251 bags cocoanuts, 13 crts onions, 73 bxs grapefruit, 13 bxs oranges, 30 bxs lemons and 910 bxs dates.

Str City of Atlanta, Savannah, 169 bxs fruit.

Boston Receipts

Apples 2145 bbls 6460 bxs, cranberries 89 bbls, strawberries 381 crts, Florida oranges 1417 bxs, California oranges 6850 bxs, grapefruit 3230 bxs, lemons 2358 bxs, bananas 35,000 stems, cocoanuts 251 bgs, dates 910 bxs, peanuts 435 bgs, potatoes 44,986 bu, onions 1951 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 3069 pkgs; last year 1365 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour — Spring patents, $7.60@8.10; spring clears, in sacks, $6.65@7.30; special short patents, $8.25@8.60; winter patents, $7.40@7.85; winter straights, $6.90@7.60; winter clears, $6.85@7.35; Kansas patents, in sacks, $7.10@7.70.

Millfeed — Spring bran, $26.50@27; winter bran, $26.75@27.25; middlings, $26.75@30; mixed feed, $28@31; red dog, $33; cottonseed meal, $32.50; linseed meal, $35; alfalfa meal, choice, $26.50; No. 1, $25.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, 84½c; No. 3 yellow, 84c; ship No. 2 yellow, 84@84½c; No. 3 yellow, 83½@84c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 66c; No. 2 clipped white, 65½c; No. 3 clipped white, 64½c; for ship fancy, 40 lbs, 65½@66c; fancy, 38 lbs, 65@65½c; regular, 38 lbs, 64@64½c; regular, 36 lbs, 63½@64c.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal $4 per bbl; bag meal, $1.55@1.57; cracked corn, $1.58@1.60; bolted, $4.10; rolled oatmeal, $6.40; cut and ground, $7.05; alfalfa meal, choice, $26.50; No. 1, $25.

Hay—Choice, $23.50@24; No. 1 grade, $23@23.50; No. 2 grade, $21.50@22; No. 3 grade, $17.50@18.50; stock, $16.50@17.

Straw—Rye, $16@17; oat, $10.50@11.50.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $3.15@3.25; medium, $3.65; yellow eyes, $3.50@3.65; red kidneys, old, $3@3.25; new $3.60@3.65; California small white, $3.50@3.60; Scotch green peas, $2.85@2.90; Canadian peas, $2.85@2.90; lima beans, 6½c lb.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 31@31½c; western creamery extra, 30½@31c; western firsts, 20@20½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby 23@24c; eastern extra, 22@22½c; western extra, 22@22½c; western prime first, 20½@21c; western first, 20@20½c.

Fruit—Oranges, Florida, $1.25@2 box; California navels, $1.50@2.75; tangerines $1.75@3 strap; grapefruit, $1@2.25; cranberries, $1.25@1.50 crt., $3@4 bbl; strawberries, 30@45c box.

Apples—Baldwins, $1.50@3; northern spies, $1.75@3; greenings, $1.75@2.25; Ben Davis, $1.50@1.75; russets, $1.75@2.25; sweet, $1.50@2.50; bushel boxes, 60@75c; fancy, $1@1.25; western box apples, $1.25@1.75.

Potatoes—Aroostook and Green Mountain, 85c@$1 per 2-bu bag; sweet, $1.75@2 per basket.

Onions—Connnecticut valley per 100 lb. bag, $2@2.50; Spanish, per case, $4@4.50.

Sugar—The American and Arbuckle refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 5.90 cents per lb in 100-lb lots and at $5.95@6.05 cents in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated and fine at 6.20 cents per lb in 100-lb bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—3364 tbs 10 bxs 196,998 lbs butter, 1117 bxs cheese, 12,067 cs eggs.

1914—1503 tbs 30 bxs 97,874 lbs butter, 340 bxs cheese, 7114 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today—14,326 pkgs butter, 1251 bxs cheese, 41,092 cs eggs.

1914—14613 pkgs butter, 3882 bxs cheese, 34,924 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, April 5—Egg market active at 18¼c.

CHICAGO, April 5—Butter market firm, extras 29½c, extra firsts 28½@29c, firsts 26@27½, packing stock 18¾@19c, receipts 12,652 pkgs; egg market steady, firsts 18¼@18½, ordinary first 17¼@17½c, receipts 17,829 cs.

GREEN BAY & WESTERN'S YEAR

NEW YORK—Green Bay & Western railroad's report for year ended Dec. 31, last, compares:

	1914	1913
Gross	$776,330	$757,737
Net income	211,169	203,882
Div on deben	82,500	73,750
Div on stock	125,000	125,000
Balance	3,669	1,132
P & loss surplus	160,661	150,758

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: May 9.86, July 10.15, October 10.50, November 10.58 bid, December 10.68, January 10.73, March 10.94@10.96.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton prices at 12:45 p. m. were: American middling fair 6.61d, good middling 6.05d, middling 5.69d, low middling 5.31d, good ordinary 5.01d, ordinary 4.71d.

LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON—Spot copper £69 17s 6d, up 10; futures £70 10s, up 10s. Electrolytic £76 15s, up 10s. Spot tin £166 10s, off £1 10s; futures £165 off £1. Straits £171 off £2. Sales—spot 50 tons, futures 100. Lead £22 off 7s 6d. Spelter £42 5s, off 15s.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 2:15 p. m. today:

	High	Low	Last
Atch g 4s	93½	93½	93¼
Atch cv 4s '60	101⅛	101¼	101¼
Am Cot Oil 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Am T&T col 4s	88	88	88
At C Line 4s	90½	90½	90½
Beth Steel fd	88¼	88¼	88¼
B & O 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾
B & O cv 4½s	86¼	86¼	86¼
C B & Q Ia 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
Col Indus 5s	71	71	71
Cent Leather 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
C B & Q Ill 3½s	84	84	84
C B & Q 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
D & R G 4s	75¼	75¼	75¼
Detroit Edison 5s	102¾	102¼	102¾
Erie cv A	66	66	66
Erie cv B	69⅛	68½	69
Erie g 4s	83	83	83
Inap Cop cv	120	119⅝	120
Inter-Met 4½s	78½	78½	78½
Iowa Cent 4s	53	53	53
Japan 4½s	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
Mo Pac cv 5s	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
N Y Ry rf 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾
N Y Ry 5s	51	51	51
N Y C 4½s May '57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
N Y C d 6s w i	100½	100½	100¼
No Pac 3s	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
Ont & W 4s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
Pa cv 3½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Ray Con 6s	113	113	113
Reading 4s	94	94	94
Rock Island db 5s	63	62⅞	63
Seaboard A L aj 5s	66	66	66
So Pac cv 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
So Ry gen 4	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
So Pac rf 4s	86	86	86
St P cv 5s rcts f pd	101¾	101¾	101¾
St Paul cv 4½s	97	97	97
Third Av r4 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾
Third Av aj 5s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
U P 1st 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
U S Steel 5s	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
U S Rubber 6s	102⅜	102	102⅜
U P rf 4s	90	90	90
Va Ry 5s	96⅝	95⅝	96⅝
Wabash 4s	29	29	29
Wabash 4s eq ct sta	28	28	28
West Maryland 4s	70½	70½	70½
Western Elec 5s	101	101	101
Wis Cent 4½s r	75¼	75¼	75¼
Wis Cent 4s	86½	86½	86½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	—Opening— Bid	Asked
Registered 2s	98¼	99
Coupon	98¼	....
Registered 3s	101½	....
Coupon	101½	....
Registered 4s	109½	110
Coupon	110½	....
Panama Canal 2s 1936	98½	....
Panama Canal 2s 1938	98½	....
Panama Canal 3s 1961	101½	....
Coupon	101½	....

BUTTON-HOLE CONCERNS MAKE ANNUAL REPORTS

The report of the International Button-Hole Sewing Machine Company for the year ended Jan. 1, 1915, compares:

	1915	1914
Gross earnings	$70,624	$74,500
Expenses	19,698	12,883
Net earnings	50,925	61,617
Dividends	25,000	25,000
Surplus	25,925	36,617

The balance sheet as of Jan. 1, 1915, shows:

ASSETS	1915	1914
Patents	$102,862	$155,391
Cash and accts receiv	205,138	152,319
Machines on lease	220,200	232,290
Total assets	$528,200	$500,000
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock	$500,000	$500,000
Accounts payable	28,200	....
Total liabilities	$520,000	$500,000

The report of the Reece Button-Hole Machine Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, compares:

	1915	1914
Revenue	$624,391	$948,518
Expenses	518,225	526,335
Net earnigs	303,166	422,183
Dividends	140,000	120,000
Balance	166,166	302,183

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Conditions in the naval stores markets are improving slowly but surely, says the New York Commercial. Another advance of ½c per gallon was recorded in the spirits markets yesterday, turpentine being market up to 48c. per gallon by leading sellers following an advance to 45c per gallon in Savannah. The uncertain weather is likely to delay the demand from the paint trade during the first few days of the current week, but the small receipts in the South operate toward a firm situation.

Rosins—The disposition is still to shade prices on round lots, though for jobbing orders full figures are still being demanded. The visible supplies of rosins are only placed at 101,619 barrels compared with 107,571 barrels a year ago, and with the known curtailment of production which will be realized this year conditions are propitious for a sharp upward movement in prices. Included among yesterday's receipts were 174 barrels of rosin from Norfolk; 470 barrels rosin, 349 barrels rosin oil and 509 barrels of turpentine from Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday's market: Spirits firm at 44¾c. Sales 107, receipts 160, shipments 597, stock 21,568. Rosins firm. Sales 5184, receipts 424, shipments 470, stock 100,263. Prices WW 5.60, WG 5.45, N 5, M 4, K 3.30, I 3.20, H 3.15, G 3.15, F 3.12½, E 3.05, D 3.05, B 3.05.

WESTERN BOND COMPARISON DIFFICULT

Conditions Influencing Demand Without Precedent — How Long Inquiry Will Hold Problem—Capital Prospects Good

CHICAGO—The western bond market, as it is at present, should not be compared with any other particular period. It is affected, as are other lines of business, by the war, so that to say that the volume of business handled by this or that bond house or any group of bond houses is as good as a year, or a dozen years ago, would not be putting the case clearly.

The demand in former years was influenced by entirely different conditions than at present. Good bond markets have been seen when general business was booming, when business was depressed. But in the last few months the war has caused the cleverest bond statisticians and economists many anxious moments to find anything to go by in the way of comparing the present situation with others, and the conclusion is reached that as a result of world-wide economy a great deal of unused capital is available for investment purposes; and as this capital grows there is the opinion that it will eventually more than offset the waste of the war, at least in so far as it has to do with this country.

Just how long American investors will be attracted to the notes or bonds of foreign governments remains to be seen, but so far they have met approval almost beyond expectation.

On the whole, the investment market situation is so unusual that authorities refrain from discussing it except in a very careful way. Municipal bonds are enjoying, as they have for some time past, the most activity of any class of investments, and prices have advanced until the margin of profit to the dealer is comparatively small.

Railroad bonds are not attracting the attention they did a few weeks ago, nor is there as good a demand for public utility and industrial issues.

The matter of foreign credits now being arranged for by American bankers is much discussed in western banking and investment circles. In some circles it is claimed that the money of this country should go for construction and not destruction, meaning that if credit is refused it would shorten the period of the war, whereas the enormous credits asked by the countries in conflict probably means a prolongation of the regrettable affair.

LOUISIANA SUGAR IS AT DECREASE

WASHINGTON—The sugar crop of Louisiana for the season just closed amounted to 242,700 short tons, or practically 50,000 less than in 1913. The yield per acre of the cane used for this sugar was 15 tons in 1914, or two tons less than in 1913. More sugar, however, was obtained per ton of cane in 1914 than in the preceding year, and in fact more than in any other of the four years for which department of agriculture has made report. The 1914 season was one of a light tonnage of cane per acre and comparatively large sugar content.

DIVIDENDS

The Atchison railway has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on common stock.

International Nickel Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable May 1.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Company declared regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend on preferred stock, payable April 20 to stock of record April 10.

Public Service Investment Company has declared quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 16.

The directors of the Federal Trust Company of Boston have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 24.

Miami Copper Company has resumed dividends with declaration of 50 cents a share. There were two omissions of quarterly payments owing to unsettled copper conditions last fall. Dividend is payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

The directors of the United Electric Securities Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of $3.50 per share on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to holders of record at the close of business on April 14.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 116.—3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent has been declared, payable April 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1915.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 70.—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent has been declared, payable April 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1915.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 24.—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent has been declared, payable April 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1915.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

USUAL SHOE TRADE ACTIVITY AT THIS TIME IS LACKING

Leather End of Business Also Dull as General Thing—Situation in South Brighter and Western Conditions Favorable—Factors Pointing to Improvement

The usual shoe trade activity expected at this time of year and for which merchants have been preparing, has not as yet appeared. The leather end of the business also has not felt the impulsion, which is ordinarily the case. To be sure, there has been something doing in all the factories, but the major part of the manufacturers have failed to approach a capacity output.

The situation, however, is brighter, southern merchants reporting that the movement of cotton, although far from normal, has been sufficient to instil a fair amount of animation into the business, and the feeling that the extreme dulness throughout the South is not likely to return.

Commercial travelers bring nothing discouraging from the West, although their reports lack the contented sentiment so commonly heard from the corn and wheat states. The custom of western merchants to allow prospective crop conditions to influence their operations is in evidence this spring and their attitude intimates a waiting policy. Orders are small and early deliveries required.

The average shoe factory is so slack of work that it is difficult to find anything to say of an encouraging nature. However, reports are not all unfavorable. Those specializing men's fine and semi-fine footwear are turning out a fair lot of goods and although they may be far from a capacity output, they are fully as far from a shut down. The past week's receipt of orders from the wholesale trade has been gratifying and gives to the situation a brighter aspect.

Orders for men's heavy serviceable shoes have been few and small of late, and more business must soon be obtained if the present factory activity is to be maintained. These manufacturers have had a good run of trade and a lull in the business would not be surprising. The boys' and youths' sizes of this grade have not had the demand which the adult sizes have enjoyed; neither can it be said that the immediate prospects are bright.

Ladies' footwear has been greatly favored by good shopping weather and the radical changes which fashion demands. Therefore, factories which had the courage to "catch on" in the early stages of these fancy military effects have had a fair run of business. The many predictions that the new shoes were too finical and would soon lose favor with the public have not proved correct. The call shows no abatement, but buyers are extremely cautious, for when they do drop into the list of "has beens" the "left-overs" will not be worth much, it is contended.

Manufacturers of children's shoes say orders are more frequent, but they lack quantity. However, the factories are running nearly 75 per cent of capacity and if this is kept up little fault should be found considering the general dulness.

The hide market is fully as mellow as it has been for 10 days or more. Conditions are vague, and one's opinion regarding the present or future is as good as another's, it is said.

Prices can be quoted, but they would carry little significance as to what a buyer might accomplish if he were in quest of a pack or more of winter hides.

The quantity of the packs now offered being the poorest of the year, and the big packers ignoring prices set by the smaller or so-called outside packers, give to values a very uncertain elemnt.

To those watching events it appears as a case of the packers holding on against the effects which a long dull spell has already made plain, and may be further manifested unless the market is featured by an approach of normality in the home demand, or a reentry of foreign buyers. As to the latter it seems nearer fruition than an early improvement in the domestic market if recent cablegrams ordering sample lots can be taken as a criterion.

The situation, however, is not complex, nor is it one which gives to large operators of experience much, if any, superior foresight in matters controlling today's conditions, for, as a matter of fact, it is restrictive trading alone which has brought the leather business to the state of inactivity now so general, and its consequent results now noticed in the demand for hides.

It is the old story of stock in abundance, with buyers conspicuously absent, a combination extremely detrimental to business whatever the commodity.

Therefore, it must be more or less fallacious to predict what the future may bring except that the packers are urging winter hides upon the tanners who are indifferent, partly because they are in no great need of them, but mostly because the "free of grub" stock is gradually coming to hand. After all, however, winter or summer hides will be regulated by the business demands which consumers make. Leather men consider trading unsatisfactory, with no expectation of an immediate improvement. The inactivity of the market is so general that even the exception, usually found in almost all conditions and phases of merchandising, seems conspicuously absent today.

Hemlock sole leather is such a staple than an ordinary lull of business does not affect it seriously, but now daily sales are not alone small, but few. Shipments abroad are still going on, but new contracts are not forthcoming. Union backs are in fair demand, sole cutters being in the market most of the time. The foreign buyers are calling for rates and sample lots which may lead up to a good business. Oak sole leather is much the same. Perhaps a better business might be reported if the shoe folks were not looking for a break in prices. This seems reasonable but it is said to be hardly good judgment for buyers to expect oak leather to take the lead in a slump of prices. Hemlock might fall off some, but oak leather is a commodity fairly able to regulate its own value for, being in a class by itself, it has had an element of independence.

Upper leather is quiet from the best to the cheapest grades. Seldom are there sales of fair-size lots reported. Calf skins move when terms are sufficiently tempting and side leather, which found big foreign demand last fall, is now dull. Prices remain steady, although dealers would not be averse to entertaining offers for fair-size lots, although they might reject them.

Patent colt is popular, and receipts are forwarded without delay. So it is with light weight sides. Compared with leather generally, patent is selling very well.

The sharp demand for colored kid is giving finishers something to do, which also has started a small business on the better grades of black stock. The skins from 10 to 16c are selling as well as usual, and dealers are confident that they will have no trouble in disposing of such stock. The kid situation has really improved and is more promising now than for many months past.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

NEW YORK—International Mercantile Marine, which has defaulted interest on $52,744,000 collateral trust 4½ per cent bonds, amounting to $1,686,740, and passed into receivership, was incorporated June 6, 1893, as International Navigation Company and assumed its present name under amended certificate of incorporation Oct. 1, 1902.

The company owns entire stocks of Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star line); Atlantic Transport Company, Ltd., and Atlantic Transport Company of West Virginia (Atlantic Transport line); International Navigation Company, Ltd., (American line); Societe Anonyme de Navigation Belge-Americaine (Red Star line); Mississippi & Dominion Steamship Company, Ltd., and British & North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. (Dominion line). It also owns controlling interest in Fred Leyland & Co., Ltd. (Leyland line), and the shipping business of Ismay, Imrie & Co., and Richards, Mills & Co. Atlantic Transport Company controls National Steamship Company, Ltd.

The company has outstanding $51,730,971 6 per cent cumulative preferred and $49,931,735 common. No dividends have been paid on the common, and accumulated dividends to end Dec. 31, 1914, amounted to 72 per cent.

There are also outstanding $52,744,000 20-year, collateral trust 4½ bonds issued Oct. 1, 1902; $18,343,000 International Navigation Company first sinking fund 5 per cent bonds dated Feb. 1, 1899, and due Feb. 1, 1929; £73,000 British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation 4½ per cent and 5 per cent debentures, and £1,125,000 Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., 4½ per cent first mortgage debentures. Not included in general balance sheet, but outstanding, are £314,700 Leyland line first mortgage debenture 4s and £33,925 National Steamship 5 per cent registered debentures.

Balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1913, showed a total cost of properties, after all allowances and depreciation, of $169,449,150. Depreciation reserve was $22,973,160. Investments in other companies, notably Leyland & Co., were $15,317,174, only a slight change over 1912. Debenture bonds of constituent companies held over by the public were, $5,802,055 on Dec. 31, 1913, compared with $6,431,000 on Dec. 31, 1912.

At conclusion of operations in 1913 the company had 124 ships in operation, with total gross tonnage of 1,115,861. It had under construction 14 vessels which would add 239,375 gross tons.

International Mercantile Marine has not yet reported results for 1914. In 1913 the company made a good showing in north Atlantic freight and passenger service, with profits substantially greater than preceding year. Skeletonized income account, reduced to per-ton comparison, showed as follows:

	Total	Per ton
1913—		
Gross earnings	$49,041,388	$44.11
Net earnings	9,567,047	8.60
Fixed charges	3,850,088	3.46
Surplus	5,716,959	5.14
Depreciation	5,401,357	4.95
1912—		
Gross earnings	$43,725,508	$40.94
Net earnings	7,597,324	7.11
Fixed charges	3,787,911	3.56
Surplus	3,787,911	3.54
Depreciation	3,655,578	3.42

UNITED FRUIT EARNINGS ARE NOW GAINING

February Said to Have Marked Turning Point for Better in Company's Profits — Net Grows to Extent of $700,000

United Fruit Company earnings have been improving during the last few weeks. February marked the turn for the better in fruit operations and recorded a comparative increase of $350,000. March has gone February one better and the month as a whole will show a betterment in net profits from fruit importations of more than $450,000. The six months' period of fruit operations to April 1 has, therefore, resulted in a showing of fruit earnings which would have been deemed almost impossible back in October and November.

Taking the company's business as a whole, net profits up to April 1 will show a gain of $700,000 over the first half of the fiscal year, which ended Sept. 30, 1914. This means that the combination of fruit, sugar and passenger and freight earnings is this much to the good. This is better than it seems for the reason that fruit has been invoiced this season at high prices and at figures which have resulted in accumulation of a very large profit at the tropical divisions. This profit has not been taken up in the comparative figure of $700,000 mentioned.

A feature of the United Fruit income account is the fact that the English business seems to have turned the corner. The English company is now making net money which promises to increase materially as warmer weather approaches.

The proposition which United Fruit Company has agreed to accept to cancel $1,000,000 of its Nipe Bay common provided the holders of the present $2,000,000 Nipe preferred agree to convert their stock into common, is meeting with very general acceptance. To date the holders of more than 90 per cent of Nipe Bay preferred have consented to the exchange and the plan looks decidedly propitious at the moment. If the consolidation of Nipe Bay Company stocks becomes a fact, it is said, there is no doubt that the issue can immediately go on a 6 per cent and later an 8 per cent dividend basis. In season and out, as an average of years, Nipe Bay could afford to pay 8 per cent on its $4,500,000 capital stock.

EDISON ELECTRIC OF BROOKLYN HAS FAVORABLE YEAR

NEW YORK—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn reports for year ended Dec. 31 last:

	1914	Increase
Oper revenue	$6,244,385	$589,185
Surplus after charges	73,817	2,119
BROOKLYN BOROUGH GAS COMPANY		
Oper revenue	$354,977	$37,319
Surplus	48,029	21,419
KINGS COUNTY LIGHTING COMPANY		
Oper revenue	$874,214	$69,522
Surplus	13,554	16,904
BROOKLYN UNION GAS COMPANY		
Oper revenue	$10,730,812	$512,298
Surplus	1,295,382	319,420
Profit and loss surplus	5,942,578	*38,715

*Decrease

HORN SILVER MINING REPORTS

NEW YORK—The Horn Silver Mining Company makes this report for year ended Dec. 31 last:

	1914
Total income	$205,280
Oper expenses	175,909
Balance	29,371
New York expenses	15,680
Profit	13,690

FINANCIAL NOTES

Wheat shipments from North America last week were nearly 11,000,000 bushels, while 3,000,000 bushels of corn and 3,500,000 bushels of oats were also exported.

One proposition for reorganization of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway which is receiving favorable consideration is issuance of $30,000,000 new preferred stock, $10,000,000 each year for the next three years. New shares are to be offered to stockholders of both Rock Island company and the railway company.

From March 10 to March 31 the United States war risk bureau issued 21 policies. The amount insured was $2,874,000 and the premiums amounted to $45,570. The average value of insurance written in the six months from Sept. 1 to March 1 was more than $10,000,000 a month, while the total for the month of March was less than $3,000,000.

President Sanderson of International Mercantile Marine says receivership will not interrupt traffic. Business will be continued as heretofore. Some bondholders have been in conference to devise plan of protection. German ship owners were in negotiation for control of company some time before war. Westminster Gazette says owners would not meet Germans' terms.

GREAT WESTERN'S LOADINGS

CHICAGO—Great Western road's March loading loss of more than 10 per cent was mostly in commercial coal and—to a degree—in grain and flour. The freight traffic situation at the moment appears stationary.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY ANNUAL REPORT

The sixth annual report of Ray Consolidated Copper Company shows net profits of $2,395,623 from 1914 operations, equivalent to $1.64 a share compared with $1.84 in previous year and $1.30 a share in 1912.

The cost per pound was 8.763 cents compared with 9.7836 cents in previous year and 9.8281 cents in 1912.

On Dec. 31, 1914, there were outstanding 1,454,929 shares of capital stock and $2,708,000 of bonds, an increase of 4376 shares during the year, 4300 shares of which were issued in conversion of bonds, and the remaining 76 shares in exchange for stock of the Ray Central Copper Mining Company.

A charge of $243,395 is made against general income, for bond sinking fund purposes. Since the close of the year $220,500 par value of bonds have been purchased below 110.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks, members of the clearing house, are appended:

	Legal April 3	Actual April 3	Legal March 27
Union	27.5%	30.0%	21.4%
Old Boston	15.7	19.2	15.5
Fourth-Atlantic	18.6	23.3	16.2
Merchants	18.0	24.4	18.4
Second	20.7	22.4	20.2
Shawmut	17.2	30.9	20.0
Webster & Atlas	17.5	19.7	17.9
Boylston	16.0	19.1	16.7
First	22.8	32.2	22.6
Security	24.9	31.1	23.5
Winthrop	28.5	30.9	22.0
Commercial	19.3	27.8	18.6
Average	20.0	28.3	20.3

Average legal reserve is .3 per cent lower and average actual reserve 1.1 per cent lower than a week ago. Eight of the 12 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and nine in actual reserve. No bank is below the 15 per cent requirement, compared with none below last week.

LONDON'S EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—Exports from London to the United States during the first quarter of 1915 at $32,202,699, compared with $33,819,445 for the first quarter last year. Exports of rubber were $13,882,728, against $9,171,126; wool, $2,370,964, against $1,117,527; tin, $1,430,075, against $3,819,228; precious stones $2,048,024, against $1,230,275; works of art, $1,338,252, against $5,678,458. The total for March, 1915, was $114,049,412.

ATCHISON ROAD'S REPORT ON CROPS

CHICAGO—Atchison road's weekly crop report is generally favorable. Kansas and Oklahoma wheat acreage is above last year's record. Soil in Southwest is fairly moist. Texas pushes corn planting with the dry weather. The only damage is to fruit in east Texas. Elsewhere fruit is in splendid shape although late deciduous fruit is now in full bloom.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, April 6)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore Bargain House; Adams.
Chicago—H. Maselter of Montgomery Ward & Co.; 77 Summer st.
Chicago—S. Solomon of Siegel, Cooper & Co.; U. S.
Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks; Thorn.
Havana, Cuba—I. Vazques; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—I. E. Dooley and W. R. Hilliard of Hennegar Doyle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—A. C. McGowan of John Wannamaker; Tour.
Philadelphia—J. Dival; U. S.
Philadelphia—S. Berger; U. S.
Philadelphia—S. Cohn of Berg Bros.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Joe Glaser of Kauffman Bros.; Essex.
Porto Rico—Roque Gonzales; U. S.
Porto Rico—Jose B. Alvarez; U. S.
Baltimore—S. N. Chamberlain; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Smyrna, Turkey—Mr. Rousso of Rousso & Danon; Essex.
Montreal, Van.—A. Sauve; U. S.
Rochester, N. Y.—A. C. Hatch; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $9@9.50 bbl, $1.15@1.20 bag; pastry, $8.25 bbl, $1.05 bag.

Butter—Print, 39@42c lb; tub, 37@40c lb.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 34@36c doz, fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 29@31c doz; fresh western firsts 23@25c doz.

Sugar—Granulated, 6½c per single lb, 6.20c per pound in 100-lb bags.

Beans—York state pea, 13c qt, $1.10 pk; medium pea, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; red kidney, 15c qt, $1.25 pk.

Potatoes—New 12½c qt, $1 bu; Maine, 15c pk, 60c bu, $1.20 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Oranges—California navels, 25@40c doz; Florida, 25@40c; tangerines, 35c.

Strawberries—Southern, 40@50c box.

NEW HAVEN LOAN SYNDICATE

It is understood that the $30,000,000 New Haven road loan syndicate will include J. P. Morgan & Co., National City Bank and First National Bank of New York.

BUSINESS IN WEST MOVES CAUTIOUSLY

Improvement Has Made Further Progress, Although Pace Slow—General Conditions Do Not Change Much—Other Phases

CHICAGO—General business throughout the West shows no particular change over recent weeks, although it may be said that the improvement shown recently has made slow but further gains in nearly all lines of trade. Despite all the favorable signs in monetary affairs and the creation of a great trade balance in favor of this country, business interests are moving with the same extreme caution as since the beginning of the new year, and economy is the watchword in every direction.

Loading reports of the western railroads during the past week indicated a tonnage of from 5 to 10 per cent under a year ago and as compared with the earlier weeks of the present year. This is accounted for by the lighter grain shipments which in January and February were on an enormous scale and larger during that period than for many years.

The grain export trade, together with the disposition of farmers to hold their produce, has caused the railroads to lose an immense volume of tonnage of this kind. Merchandise tonnage is holding up well, however, and indicates that there is a demand from the interior for practically all products of that nature.

It is pointed out that the farmers throughout the West are in splendid financial condition, owing to the fact that country banks made them curtail credits during the past two or three years by refusing to loan funds for the purpose of buying land or land speculation. The result is that the farmer has been taught a lesson in economy and now has, generally speaking, plenty of money on hand to meet his requirements in the way of merchandise of various descriptions.

The commercial paper market would seem to indicate that there is no incentive to the average business man to expand with conditions as they are at present, for the reason that nearly all interests prefer to keep within present limitations of plant capacity, at least until the end of the war. For this reason very little paper is coming upon the market. The extreme limit of the western market is represented by a range of 3½ and 4½ per cent, though now and then some bank is found willing to bid a lower rate for especially choice paper with which it is fully acquainted.

Country bankers are reported not to be interested to any great extent in the commercial paper market below 4 per cent, although the banks in the larger financial districts are full of deposits of country banks. April dividends and disbursements have not brought any appreciable hardening of money rates in the western markets.

The western iron and steel trade continues to show improvement, the larger interests being optimistic concerning the future, and orders at the present time are in liberal volume, although prices are not exactly as desired, there having been shadings in a number of the various products. The railroads have not come into the market for the expected volume of rails, although orders in structural lines and finished shapes of one kind or another have kept the mills fairly busy. The average of capacity is now about 70 per cent.

The dry goods trade is giving a good account of itself. According to leading authorities there are indications of a good fall trade in many lines. Manufacturers of domestic products are looking for a heavy demand on account of foreign dress goods being out of the market, and there is a legitimate cause for advances and prospects of a scarcity of desirable merchandise thereon.

These facts, appreciated by merchants from the interior and elsewhere, are causing the demand for immediate delivery on many of the staple dress fabrics which buyers know will be higher later in the season. Men on the road have secured good orders of late, and collections are said to be improving steadily.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis report a volume of tonnage slightly in excess of a year ago, and officials report that much new tonnage is beginning to develop in the territory covered by these roads. The improvement in the steel industry as well as in other manufacturing enterprises has begun to show favorably for these lines. A vast amount of manufactured product has been and is being moved to the seaboard for export purposes. Interchange of domestic business is also improved.

Westbound traffic has not recovered its former volume, and is still about 16 per cent under a year ago.

Officials of southern lines report traffic 5 to 8 per cent under a year ago. Indications are said to be for a slow growth in business in southern sections.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period last year as follows:

Tuesday	1915	1914
Exchanges	$29,478,165	$33,193,021
Balances	1,582,424	1,743,467

United States sub-treasury shows debit balance at the clearing house today of $4068.

STEEL CORPORATION HEAD STATES PRESENT PROBLEMS

Elbert H. Gary Lays Stress on Need of Cooperation and Coordination as Opposed to Misunderstandings, Criticism and Disregard for Public Welfare

NEW YORK—Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in a copyrighted article in the Market World says in part:

Never before within our memory has there been a time when so many problems fundamental to true progress presented themselves. These problems call for expert examination, clear thought and sober judgment. They are not merely the problems directly arising from the disturbance and distress occasioned all over the world by the great struggle now going on in Europe, though these alone are perhaps the greatest problems with which mankind has ever had to deal. The problems I specifically mean, however, are larger even than these; they reach into the future. They have to do with the whole scheme of the organization of society and its interests, especially as regards those things that must always primarily concern the great majority of men and women, namely, the industry, commerce and other activities which form the basis of their individual and social welfare and which enable them to be efficient, both individually and also socially and politically. Here in the United States, particularly, we are in more than one sense at a parting of the ways. We are all naturally preoccupied at the moment with the restoration of the national prosperity which has been interrupted by the operation of the new tariff, by the great war and by other causes. The war itself is making it clear that the real question is larger than this. We want prosperity, but we want it solid and enduring. We want to make sure that while our free institutions are maintained in a more vigorous condition than ever, we do not get out of step with the onward progress of the world and thus fail to hold our own with nations that may be learning the secrets of progress faster and better than we are.

Correct decisions leading to just action during the next few critical years will mean much to the solidity and permanence of this republic. The continuance of misunderstandings, of mutual criticism, and of working at cross purposes among the men and groups of men who are shaping our destinies, may serve to carry us into errors from which a full recovery may not be possible. I may quote here what I said recently in another connection:

The tendency of the times during the last few years seems to have been opposed to business progress. This has been shown in publications, utterances of public speakers, introduction of many vicious bills into the legislative branches of government, the passage of some unfavorable laws and, in some instances, a disposition to go beyond reason and justice in the effort to administer the laws.

The reason for these adverse conditions has been partly the fault of the business men. We had become more or less careless in management, indifferent to the rights and interests of others, regardless of our responsibilities toward those for whom we had become trustees, as directors, officials or otherwise, and unmindful for the general public welfare. I make no personal reference. All of us failed to measure fully up to our obligations.

Many of those who criticized were actuated by the best of motives, others by the desire for notoriety or individual advancement. The effect was bad and in many instances not justified.

The great war which is now shaking Europe and the world has served to arouse many dormant intellectual and moral forces, not the least among which are the forces of economic and political analysis. Behind the clash of armies, trained economists and students of the welfare of nations perceive world problems, whose working out, successfully or unsuccessfully, will determine the future of all peoples, whether now included among the belligerents or not. The issues are not merely the victory or defeat of the one or the other group of these belligerents, but great fundamental principles of human progress. The financial and commercial convulsion of the whole world at the outbreak of the war; the sudden and painful discovery that no country now-a-days can live for itself alone; the sharp realization that even nations at peace and remote from the conflict must, by a strong and dependable coordination of their own affairs, be prepared for the difficulties arising from such a conflict—these and other impressive lessons of the war in Europe have stirred thinking men everywhere to reconsider their vague and often merely traditional ideas of what is good for peoples, taken either collectively or individually. Probably there is now a consensus of opinion, among those whose judgment is worth having, that after the war is concluded it will no longer be possible for a great nation to go on in a happy-go-lucky way, with no common purposes and aims, if it desires to remain a permanent force in the world, holding its place in the vanguard of progress.

Fundamentally, I believe this war was made possible by the failure of men and women constituting great populations to insist upon the application, in respect to their economic activities and interests, of the simple Christian principles of mutual forbearance and cooperation which they avowed as a religious or social creed.

A nation is an aggregation of individuals. Its standards reflect the ideals of the active majority of its people. If this active majority is not coordinated and united, if it knows nothing of the cooperation of citizen with citizen, class with class—if, in short, it is simply a great undisciplined, unruly, envious and bickering family—then the nation can hardly be depended upon to act with singleness or loftiness of purpose whether in a great emergency, or in the continuous daily development of its prosperity.

GOOD REPORTS RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS CITIES

WASHINGTON—One day's business summary issued by the commerce department today, included:

Pittsburgh—President Williams of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers reports country-wide iron and tin mill revival.

Nashville—March bank clearings $4,631,582 over February.

Chicago—National City Bank's monthly letter reports enormous blocks of American securities, returned from Europe, absorbed by the American market.

Boston—March was a big copper month. Greater optimism in all lines. Bank clearings little improved. Railroad earnings gradually increasing. Labor market better. Shoe trade improvement exceedingly slow.

Cleveland—Iron Trade Review says: "Because of liberal mill orders, March will make the best showing in earnings since last fall."

NEW HAMPSHIRE NEARS AGREEMENT ON B. & M. BILLS

CONCORD, N. H.—The judiciary committee of the House went over the Eastman bill thoroughly and prepared it for submission to the Legislature, Monday, as a substitute in the event the regular reorganization bill, favored by the trustees fails. Several amendments were received and incorporated. The impression is that the situation is better for reorganization and that an agreement is near.

The New Hampshire road, as proposed in the Eastman bill, would be formed by the organization of the Concord & Montreal and the Northern railroads, two of the leased lines of the Boston & Maine. Further hearings will be held.

In a letter addressed to the New Hampshire Legislature, former Senator William E. Chandler urged the members to vote against any railroad bill except one providing that the states themselves furnish the money and guarantee the credit and take charge of rehabilitating the B. & M. system.

BUSH TERMINAL MAKES STATEMENT

The Bush Terminal Company reports for year ended Dec. 31 last, with these comparisons:

	1914	1913
Gross earnings	$1,350,161	$1,192,374
Net earnings	1,008,764	821,004
Other income	196,673	226,416
Total net	$1,205,437	$1,047,420
Deductions	690,236	692,436
Surplus	$515,201	$354,984

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows assets and liabilities $19,451,076 compared with $19,694,673 last year; and profit and loss of $1,060,906 compared with $930,563.

HAMPERED TRADE WITH MEXICO

WASHINGTON—Illustrating difficulties in trade between the United States and Mexico under present conditions the following is of interest: Nearly two years ago a firm in Mazatlan ordered from an American plow company three carloads of plows and other agricultural implements. These articles are still at Nogales, Ariz., no safe opportunity being offered during the two years for forwarding.

FRENCH TREASURY NOTES POPULAR

NEW YORK—Bankers are making satisfactory progress with sales of French treasury notes issued under recent $50,000,000 loan made to the French government. Approximately $30,000,000 notes were disposed of in first two days after the offering was made.

Our Quarterly Bulletin

The current issue of our Bulletin is ready for distribution and is the most comprehensive number yet issued by us. It contains the operating results of a number of companies for the year 1914, together with quotations from an interesting investment forecast by John Moody, the well known analyst of financial conditions.

Every investor should have a copy. It is free on request

BODELL & CO.

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Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

PLAY CONTINUES TODAY IN COURT TENNIS TOURNEY

Boston Wins All of the First-Day Matches, Only One of Which Goes to More Than Four Sets of Play

Play continues today in the national court tennis championship tournament of 1915 on the courts of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club. Payne Whitney was scheduled to meet G. W. Wightman in the first match of the morning, with G. H. Brooke facing G. S. Derby in the other morning match. Only one match is scheduled for the afternoon, that bringing Philip Stockton against C. S. Cutting.

Wightman and Derby were awarded their matches this morning when it was announced that Whitney and Brooke would not appear to play. This caused considerable disappointment as both of the defaulting players were among the best in the tournament.

Boston made a clean sweep of the three matches which were contested on the opening day, Monday, and at least two of them furnished surprises. C. T. Russell by defeating R. V. Gambrill of the Randolph Court, Cambridge, in three straight sets, carried the first.

J. A. L. Blake, also of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, furnished the second surprise when he defeated W. H. T. Huhn of the Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club. Huhn, with Jay Gould, hold the doubles championship of the United States, and it was expected that the Philadelphian would go well through the present singles tournament. Blake played good court tennis and the match was a hard-fought one. Huhn started out by winning the first set at 5—6, but the next three went to the Boston player and with them the match.

D. P. Rhodes, also of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, won the other match played Monday, when he defeated Edgar Scott of the Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club, 3 sets to 2. This was the longest match of the day. Rhodes won the first, second and fifth sets and appeared to win them quite easily, allowing his opponent only five games in the three sets. The third and fourth went to the Philadelphian at 5—6 each.

FIRST ROUND

D. P. Rhodes, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated Edgar Scott, Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2, 5—6, 5—6, 6—1.

J. A. L. Blake, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated W. H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club, 5—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

G. W. Wightman, Boston Athletic Association, defeated Payne Whitney, New York Tennis and Racquet Club, by default.

G. S. Derby, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated G. H. Brooke, Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club, by default.

NEW ORLEANS BEATS NEW YORK GIANTS

NEW ORLEANS—New York Giants encountered another obstacle here Monday in the New Orleans club, and met their second defeat in as many days, 6 to 1. The Giants were able to get but four hits off the combined deliveries of Bagby and Smith, who worked for New Orleans, while Fromme and Kirmayer were easy for the local batters.

WASHINGTON 4, PHILADELPHIA 0

WASHINGTON—Washington shut out the Philadelphia Nationals here Monday, 4 to 0. Washington got seven hits and Moran's men only four. Philadelphia made two errors. The batteries were: Harper, Johnson and Williams, Ainsmith for Washington; and Alexander, Mayer and Killifer for Philadelphia.

N. Y. AMERICANS WIN 5—1

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Pieh and Caldwell did the pitching for the New York Americans in the game against Rocky Mount here Monday afternoon, and the locals met defeat by the score of 5 to 1. Cree, the New York center fielder, made three hits in four times to the plate, one being a home run.

WASHINGTON AND LEE WINS

LEXINGTON, Va.—Washington and Lee shut out Cornell University, 6 to 0, Monday afternoon. Cornell secured only two hits off Jennings. The W. & L. men could not hit Johnson during the four innings he pitched. Reagon gave Washington the game in the seventh by his poor control.

CINCINNATI BEATS DAYTON

DAYTON, O.—Benton held Dayton to five scattered hits here Monday while Cincinnati bunched hits and won by a score of 10 to 0.

TRAVERS ISLAND IS ALL READY FOR AMATEUR SHOOT

New York Athletic Club Has Made Many Changes Which Will Help the Amateurs

NEW YORK—Many changes have been made by the New York Athletic Club at its grounds on Travers island and the amateur trap shooters who take part in the tenth annual championship tournament of America there April 30 and May 1 will find things much better suited for the championship event than ever before. Over $50,000 has been spent by the club.

In addition to other changes the old shooting house which is situated at the edge of Pelham bay has been enlarged, and now is used by the shooters in preference to the big clubhouse on the island. It has been handsomely furnished in a manner that appeals to the eye of gunners. Four sets of traps have been used throughout the winter at Travers island. As a result, the New York Athletic Club has been able to handle an unusually large number of gunners each Saturday. It has been no uncommon thing to have more than 50 on the firing line.

All this has wonderfully helped the sport, and indications point to the shoot at the end of the month being the largest ever held for the important title. G. J. Corbett, who has had full charge of the shooting at Travers island this winter, will try an innovation at the big shoot which is expected to facilitate matters.

"It has been the custom in former years," says Mr. Corbett, "to shoot all the even squads in traps No. 1 and No. 2, and all the odd squads on traps No. 3 and 4. It quite often happened that one of the squads would finish long before the other. It would hold them up for quite some little while, as the squads could not swing from one trap to another until all the gunners had finished on their respective traps.

"This year I am going to divide the squads into companies of five squads each and let the companies shoot together. In this matter I should save several hours in handling a big field. The first company will be made up of squads No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. In the second company will be squads No. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. The next five squads will make up the next company, and so on until all squads have been put into companies.

"At the start of the shoot the first four companies will take to the traps and will interchange at the end of the first string of 'birds.' In this manner we should wonderfully facilitate matters and save considerable time. I expect at least 200 gunners at Travers island for the amateur championship."

BOSTON PLAYS AT LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE—The Boston Americans are scheduled to meet the Louisville team here this afternoon in the first of a series of three practise games and the Red Sox are confident of winning them all following the splendid showing the team has made on its trip to date.

Boston closed its Memphis series Monday by taking the third game 10 to 5 and thus making it three straight. Foster and Ruth pitched for the winners and held Memphis to four hits. Merritt, Keeley and Morrison pitched for Memphis and were easy for the Red Sox batsmen, who made 16 hits.

BESCHER TO JOIN MILLER HUGGINS

ST. LOUIS—Robert Bescher will play in the St. Louis National outfield in the fifth game of the spring series next Saturday, according to announcement made by Manager Miller Huggins on his return Monday from Little Rock. Huggins refused to add to this statement. Both Americans and Nationals had light workouts Monday afternoon.

With the American league season opening less than 10 days away, Manager Branch Rickey has not a single pitcher ready to take his turn in the box. Carl Wellman is in the best condition, but even he is far from ready for the start.

GEORGETOWN BEATS PRINCETON

WASHINGTON—Princeton met a strong opponent in Georgetown here Monday, being beaten 5 to 4, after making 4 runs in the opening inning. Thompson, who started to pitch for Georgetown, was taken from the box after two were out in the opening inning. Finnegan, who replaced him, proved a puzzle. Tormey, the Georgetown captain, hit one over the fence in the fourth.

WASHINGTON FENCERS' CLUB WINS THE SALTUS TROPHY

NEW YORK—Washington Fencers Club is today holding the J. Sanford Saltus trophy for duelling sword competition, furthering its victory at the Fencers Club Monday evening. The final round brought together the Boston A. A. representatives and those of the Washington association, and the latter won over the players from the Bay state by a score of 4 to 3. In the first round the New York A. C. team was defeated by the score of 4 to 1 after a 4-to-4 tie had made necessary a second fencing of the team match. The Fencers Club, too, was eliminated in the first round by the Boston team, the score being 4 to 3.

The Washington Fencers Club team was composed of J. A. MacLaughlin, Dr. S. D. Breckenridge and C. L. Bovet. The other teams were: Boston A. A.—Dr. F. W. Allen, F. Schenck and W. Russell. Fencers Club—Paul Meylan, Dr. D. W. Cairns and Steddiford Pitt. New York A. C.—Sherman Hall, V. Curdi and P. A. Curtis.

COLLEGES LOOK FOR CLOSE RACE IN CONFERENCE

University of Illinois Looms Up as Most Likely Winner of Western Title With Chicago a Serious Rival for Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—This year's pennant race in the western conference promises to be one of the hardest fought of several seasons, provided the University of Illinois is not too strong to dampen things by steady winning. The University of Chicago has a big league pitcher and a substantial hitting team. The University of Wisconsin has nearly all of its regulars back, and the Indiana University is reported to have a splendid nine. The Indianans last year gave Illinois its worst defeat of years.

With nearly all of its regulars back and several of them fighting hard to retain their positions against splendid new comers, Illinois looms up as usual, the most formidable contender for "Big Nine" honors. Coach Huff has the same fast lot of fielders that he always has and in addition a pitching staff of half a dozen or more, any one of whom would be greeted with open arms in every other institution in the conference. In addition the team is now enjoying the advantages of a long trip through the South which returns it for the opening of the conference in better shape than most of the major league professional teams.

Splendid material and lots of it; the best of college coaching; early outdoor practise and then a southern training trip—these advantages each year combine to give the Illini a quick start on the short baseball schedule of 12 championship games. Judging by these tokens and the condition of the other conference squads, it must be said that Coach Huff's men appear to have the best of their rivals this spring. But so it seemed of Coach Stagg's football team at the start of last season.

Of all the games played in the West this spring, not excluding the professional contests, none will be so interesting as the clashes between the Illini and the Maroons, it is expected. In Bradley the Illini have a big league catcher and in Des Jardien the Maroons have a big league pitcher. Both squads will be hitting extra well for college teams and their meetings should develop into the best college exhibitions of years.

Indiana and Wisconsin are apt to cut in very materially on any pre-season estimates. The former had a fine lot of batters last year and a good pitching staff. They fought hard, but lost a number of games by one run. With this experience they may turn the scales in their favor this spring. Wisconsin has the advantage of a seasoned nine, having lost only a few of its regulars. In the opinion of Coach Page of Chicago both of these teams are very much to be considered in the race. Coach McGill of Northwestern, last year with Illinois, comments highly on the class of ball the Indiana men put up in defeating the Illini 13-2 in their only game. George Mullin of Detroit is coaching the Indiana pitchers before his season opens.

Two strong basketball men, Cherry and Graf, will be mainstays of the Ohio State ball team this spring and may help O. S. U. to spring another surprise such as last year's when they defeated Chicago 6-1. This school is apt at any time, it seems, to beat the best of them.

Minnesota was hard to beat last year, Coaches Murphy and McGill of Northwestern remark, although the team did not look like ball players. In Roen they had a first-class left-handed pitcher but he is not back this year. Thomas, first baseman of the Detroits, is now regular coach at Minnesota, Dr. Cook having dropped baseball.

Much more can be expected of Northwestern this year than in the past several seasons. The game has slumped along for a number of years at Evanston and, four seasons ago was nearly dropped. The establishment of Murphy and McGill has aroused the student body to new enthusiasm and the squad is working hard to produce a worthy nine. In pitching it appears the purple will be strong, and weak behind the bat. If Murphy can make a rather green lot of players into a workable machine, Northwestern may do well in the race. Captain Evans is shifted to the outfield from third and Hightower takes his place, the only old man in the infield.

Iowa does not look like a formidable contender this spring. Kent, a Brooklyn pitcher, is reported coaching the nine. Little has been heard from Purdue.

Coming back for a moment to the leaders, Illinois started its southern trip with the following lineup: Bradley, catcher; Bane, first base; Cogdal, captain, second; Clark, shortstop; Krebs, third base; Arbuckle, Rush and Graves, outfielders; Stiles, utility, and Gunkel, Halas, Hill, Davis and Erickson, pitchers. The only regular missing is McRobie. Clark of the football team has worked himself in at short. The three last named pitchers are sophomores. The team is better than it was last year and most of the men on it have one or two years left, so that next year's ought to be still stronger.

Chicago's lineup will be unfamiliar, some of last year's regulars being switched to other positions and a number of them missing altogether. Hart

CAPT. PAUL INGHAM '15
State University of Iowa

is said to be a worthy successor to Captain Mann behind the bat. Des Jardien is expected to do better than last year when he pitched his first ball after the start of the season. Captain Gray, Cavin, McConnell, Cole, George and several others are doing well with the bat in early practise. Apparently the Maroons have not as strong a machine as last year, but one which gives evidence now of winning many games.

BIG ENTRY FOR SOUTHERN CROSS CUPS AT AIKEN

AIKEN, S. C.—There were 48 entries Monday in the qualifying round for the Southern Cross cups in the twentieth annual golf tournament at the Palmetto Golf Club. The first eight will play for the Southern Cross cup and the remaining 40 will play for the Aiken cup in handicap match play. Those qualifying and the way they will play today by the draw last night is as follows:

Oliver Perin with E. A. Thompson, Gouverneus Morris with J. F. Byers, W. H. Sands with Gordon Douglas, E. M. Byers with C. W. Dolan.

Others playing in the qualifying round were: F. O. Beach, George Singer, H. Topping, H. R. Winthrop, George Bird, Adrian Iselin, 2d, Prescott Metcalf, W. P. Thompson, F. R. Hitchcock, John Magee, Guy Norman, J. D. Kuser, C. T. Emmet, W. R. Lewis, R. A. Mackay, E. W. Jewett, Anthony Kuser, Charles Bohlen, Harry La Montagne, J. F. Talmadge, J. C. Thaw, C. W. Yulee, Lawrence Waterbury, J. C. Tappin, Thomas Hitchcock, Garrick Mallery, Sir Thomas Tait, Dr. E. R. Campbell, Richard Howe, W. A. Flagg, G. I. Scott, Lawrence Perin, Dr. W. Biddle, George von L. Meyer, Oliver Iselin, Jr., and R. B. Lanier.

CARLISLE BEATS CORNELL SQUAD

CARLISLE, Pa.—Cornell University was defeated here at lacrosse Monday afternoon by the Carlisle Indians in an event which showed both teams well advanced for an early season contest. The Carlisle team won, 6 to 2, with the score favoring Cornell, 2 to 1, at the end of the first half.

Carlisle throughout played much the better game, having the ball in their opponent's territory fully two thirds of the time. The Carlisle men opened with poor offense. For Carlisle Martell played his first game, while Crow, Oaks and Broker were easily the stars. Miller's goal tending was adept. For Cornell Spiegelberg, Grimes, Taylor and Collins featured, while Bush's goal tending was the best seen here.

YALE AND PENN START SERIES

BALTIMORE, Md.—Yale and the University of Pennsylvania meet here this afternoon in the first of their championship baseball games of 1915 and a close contest is expected.

Yale defeated Holy Cross here Monday 2 to 1. With the score tied, Reilly started the final inning by making a three-base hit to center and scored with the winning run a minute later when L. Middlebrook singled to right. Both Way and Wallace pitched good ball. Wallace's triple and Long's single gave Holy Cross its only run in the fifth.

BETHLEHEM IS IN THE FINAL ROUND

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Bethlehem qualified Monday for the final round of the soccer competition for the national challenge cup, defeating Homestead on the Lehigh University field, 4 goals to 1. Homestead played a plucky game, but showed poor combination work.

ROBESON MEETS TOPPING TODAY IN FINAL ROUND

Championship of the United North and South Golf Tournament of 1915 Will Be Played for Between These Players

PINEHURST, N. C.—F. K. Robeson of Pawling school meets H. J. Topping of Greenwich here today in the final round of the first division of the annual championship United North and South golf tournament and the winner will receive the chief trophy of the tournament as well as the championship title. Robeson is the youngest player who has yet competed for the title and he is showing some remarkably fine golf.

Robeson qualified for the final on Monday when he defeated Robert Hunter of Weeburn by 2 and 1. Hunter won the first and third holes in 4 each and he missed a putt on the fourth to halve in 4. Robeson took the next hole in 4, where Hunter recorded 6, halved the sixth in 4, won the seventh in 6, where Hunter laid himself a stymie, and halved the eighth and ninth in 4 and 3, to make the turn 1 up with a medal score of 40 to 41.

A missed putt cost Hunter the tenth in 5. Robeson's fine third resulted in a 5 to 6 win. Robeson won the eleventh, but was in the rough again on the twelfth and his second was short, but the third was splendid and the hole was won in 4 to 5. Robeson's drive on the thirteenth cost him the hole. Hunter made a fine recovery from a trapped second and went down in 5.

Hunter's fourteenth tee shot was in the rough, with Robeson straight down the course. Hunter's second shot was short and likewise his third, but Robeson was off the course to the right on his second and did well to halve in 5.

An over approach cost Robeson the fifteenth, where Hunter recorded a winning 3 and the sixteenth was halved in 5. On the seventeenth hole high and just off the green, Robeson at the right and Hunter at the left. Hunter's second gave Robeson an advantage which he failed to embrace and Hunter hit the cup on his third, Robeson taking two putts for a halve in 4 and 2 and 1 win.

Topping and Sullivan, Jr. made the turn in 43 and 45, with the Greenwich player two holes to the good, which advantage he held to the end. The summary:

First division, semi-final—H. J. Topping, Greenwich, beat J. H. Sullivan, Jr., Woodland, 2 and 1; F. K. Robeson, Pawling, beat Robert Hunter, Weeburn, 2 and 1.

Consolation, semi-final—J. C. Parrish, Jr., National, won from Max Behr, Baltusrol, by default; H. K. Kerr, Ekwanok, won from L. A. Hamilton, National, by default.

Second division, semi-final—Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam, beat M. F. O'Connell, Alpine, 3 and 2; Dr. W. E. Code, Chesterfield, won from I. S. Holden, Cincinnati, by default.

Third division, semi-final—J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, won from W. H. Faust, Buffalo, by default; C. H. Banes, Overbrook, beat N. S. Hurd, Pittsburgh, 6 and 5.

Fourth division, semi-finals—E. M. Taft, Woodland, beat L. E. Wood, Buffalo, 2 and 1; R. A. Balfe, South Shore, beat Debiel, 4 and 3.

Fifth division, semi-final—G. R. Harvey, Hamilton, won from J. A. Fownes, Oakmont, by default; S. A. Hennessey, Copperstown, won from C. L. Letcher, Lexington, by default.

Sixth division, semi-final—A. B. Lyon, Durham, won from T. R. Richardson, Leominster, by default; J. H. Herring, New York, won from H. C. Fownes 2nd, Oakmont, by default.

Seventh division, semi-final—F. C. Inman, Piping Rock, won from E. H. Boyd, Sharon, by default; J. V. Sayle, Willowick, by default.

Eighth division, semi-final—H. L. Putnam and W. M. Briggs both defaulted; F. T. Ellison won from H. L. Scott by default.

BRAVES TO PLAY AT GREENSBORO

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Boston Nationals play here this afternoon in a practise game with the local team, and it is expected that there will be a good attendance on hand to take a look at the world's champions. Baseball fans in this city have been looking forward to this game with much interest, and they plan to give the Braves a fine welcome.

Charlotte furnished little opposition to the Braves Monday, the world's champions winning by 13 to 1. Rudolph and Hughes pitched for the winners and the one run was made off the first-named. Ingle, Robinson and Goane pitched for Charlotte and offered little opposition to the Boston batters. Gowdy furnished the batting feature when he made a home run with the bases filled.

CLEVELAND WINS FROM BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Cleveland Americans and Birmingham played a brilliant exhibition game here Monday, Cleveland winning, 4 to 2. Although outbatted, Cleveland hits came together, whereas Birmingham's hits were scattered. Turner led at the bat with a home run. Steen pitched in good form. Birmingham made three costly errors. The batteries were Steen, Coumbe and O'Neil; Roth, Hardgrove and Hale.

CHICAGO AMERICANS WIN EASILY

MARSHAL, Tex.—Nobody profited to any extent by the Chicago Americans one-day stand here Monday. Chicago made a 12 to 4 score against an aggregation in which the only men who looked like ball-players were Wolfgang and Daly, whom Manager Rowland loaned to the opposition.

BOWLERS START TOURNAMENT FOR NATIONAL TITLE

Championships Being Held in Grand Central Palace, New York—Canadian Teams Lead

NEW YORK—Bowling continues today in the annual championship tournament of the National Bowling Association, which opened at the Grand Central Palace Monday evening. Three Canadian teams led at the end of the opening session. Six five-men teams competed, New York representatives finishing fourth and sixth, while the fifth was obtained by Newark.

The result of the first night's bowling was very gratifying to the management, and it was freely predicted that the existing records, which are all held by the national association, will be shattered before the close of the tournament, which will continue for two weeks.

The tournament was opened by former United States Senator C. M. Depew, who was introduced by E. P. V. Ritter, vice-president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. Mr. Depew delivered one of his usually witty speeches and advocated the necessity of combining sport and recreation with business.

It was expected that Mr. Depew would open the tournament by rolling the first ball, but he delegated his duty to S. W. Gould, who made a strike in his first effort. The other five alleys on which the tournament will be decided, were opened by Maj. N. W. Gage, W. H. Valentine, J. Wilson, E. E. Demgau and G. D. Gremdy.

PICKUPS

The Kansas City American Association team has signed Harry Hinchman. He played second base for the St. Paul club last year.

President N. L. O'Neill of the Western league has announced that his organization will open its 1915 championship season April 23.

Secretary Nickerson of the Braves leaves tonight for Richmond via Washington. He will stay with the team until it arrives back in Boston Sunday evening.

Bodie, the former Chicago American outfielder, is starting in well with San Francisco of the Pacific Coast league. In the opening game he made a home run and a double.

President Gaffney, Mr. Davis and Engineer Collins arrived in this city this morning, coming over from New York on the midnight train. They will stay here most of the week.

Daniel White of East Boston and Thomas Kelley of Brockton have been selected as the umpires for the Harvard-Boston National game which is to be played at Fenway park Monday afternoon.

When Pitcher Walsh gets through pitching, it is to be hoped that he will try for a position in the Chicago White Sox outfield. He is a remarkably strong batter and should make a second Crawford.

The Woodland club of an independent league in California has released Infielder Mohler who was one of the few left-handed infielders outside of first basemen who have ever played in major league baseball.

The report that Thorpe will be a regular on the New York Giants this year is welcome news as there are a lot of fans all over the circuit who would like to see the former Carlisle football player in action on the diamond.

It is estimated that there will be places for some 600 less professional baseball players this summer than last This is due to the cutting down of the size of the major league squads as well as the going out of business of some minors.

About a week now to the opening of the National and American league championship seasons of 1915. Reports from the South seem to indicate that the players have not been able to do all the practising that they wanted to and several will no doubt start in slowly.

Let's hope that Judge Landis will render his decision before the opening of the major league seasons as President Weeghman of the Chicago Federals says that he will get out an injunction against Walter Johnson pitching for the Washington Americans unless the famous decision comes before that date.

President Tener has the right idea when he proposes a post-season series between the world's champions and a picked team from the defeated league. The Pacific Coast should certainly see some major league baseball this fall and yet the two teams who compete in the world's series ought not to compete again.

DETROIT TO TRY SWEENEY

CINCINNATI—W. J. Sweeney is to meet Manager Hugh Jennings of the Detroit Americans here today for a try-out. Sweeney believes that he can replace Burns, the first baseman, out of the game at present.

WRESTLING ENTRIES CLOSE

Entries close this evening for the New England wrestling championships which are to be held at Medford Friday evening.

MANCHESTER IS LEADING LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION

Victors Defeat West Bromwich Albon in English Football Series—Sheffield Wednesday in Second Place—Other Results

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Tuesday morning holiday football matches generally provide some extraordinary results. The week end games were, however, quite normal. In the first division of the English league Manchester City now leads by defeating West Bromwich Albion Saturday 4 goals to 0. Sheffield Wednesday, who are second, defeated Everton on Tatters' ground 1 goal to 0. Burnley defeated the Blackburn Rovers 3 goals to 2.

Perhaps the most striking result was Chelsea's defeat of Sunderland by 3 goals to 0, while Tottenham Hotspur were also victorious, beating Bolton Wanderers 4 goals to 2.

In the second division Derby County drew a non-scoring game with Huddersfield Town, while Preston Northern beat Leeds City 2 goals to 0. Derby County and Preston are first and second on the table and have a considerable lead as compared with the other clubs. Grimsby Town beat Lincoln City 5 goals to 1, while Leicester Fosse beat Stockport County 5 goals to 4.

In the Southern league Watford were defeated by Westham, 2 goals to 0, but they still retain the leadership of the league. Reading fell to Brighton and Hove Albion by 2 goals to 0. Cardiff City beat Croydon Common by 1 goal to 0, and Millwall drew with Luton Town at 3 goals all.

On Monday Manchester City drew with Oldham Athletic in a non-scoring game, while Middlesbrough beat Sheffield Wednesday 3 goals to 1. Burnley beat Chelsea by 2 goals to 0, and Liverpool beat the Blackburn Rovers by 3 goals to 0.

In the second division Derby County by beating Leicester Fosse at 1 goal to 0 insured promotion to the first division, while Preston Northend, who drew with Birmingham 1 goal all, are also likely to be promoted.

In the Southern league Watford beat Luton Town 2 goals to 0, Reading defeated Southern 3 goals to 0, while Cardiff City beat Westham 2 goals to 1.

BROWN NINE TO OPEN SEASON WITH R. I. STATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Playing the Rhode Island State College today, the Brown University nine opens its 1915 season with exceptionally bright prospects. There are seven veterans, last year's star infield being intact except at second base, where the gap will be filled by Murray, a former Dean Academy star. The pitching staff now looks to be one of the strongest that have ever represented the university. Donovan, the new backstop, leaves little uncertainty as to the catching department. Only one position, right field, is causing Coach Pattee any concern. The other two outfield positions will probably be held down by the veterans Dike and Ormsby.

The varsity squad of 16 men has been kept in town for daily practise during the spring recess and should be in fine shape to start its schedule of 25 games. The schedule is unusually good and is featured by two contests with Dartmouth, the first since the differences of 1907. For the first time a good schedule of 12 games has been arranged for the second team, which will be organized this week.

MR. PINCHOT TURNED BACK FROM BELGIUM

WASHINGTON—Gifford Pinchot, recently arrived in Antwerp, Belgium, as a member of the American relief commission, detailed as special diplomatic agent of the American government for that work, has been refused permission to proceed further with his work, according to word received by the state department. The German authorities objected because Mr. Pinchot has a brother-in-law who is in the British diplomatic service.

BROOKLYN BEATS RICHMOND

RICHMOND, Va.—Brooklyn took the first game of the series from Richmond here Monday afternoon, 8 to 5. Brown and Aitchison, who worked for Brooklyn, were easy for the Virginian batters, but Jarman and Russell, who worked for Richmond, were even easier for the visitors.

ATLANTA BEATS PITTSBURGH

ATLANTA, Ga.—The reorganized Pittsburgh Nationals lost the first game in the series with the Atlanta club Monday, score 3 to 1. The ineffectiveness of Cooper in the first inning was responsible. A hit batsman, two triples and a double gave Atlanta the game.

DETROIT WINS THREE STRAIGHT

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Detroit Americans made it three straight wins from the Louisville American Association team by taking Monday's game, 5 to 0. With four times at bat, Crawford of Detroit had a perfect average, obtaining a triple, two doubles and a single.

THE HOME FORUM

GRATITUDE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT WOULD be no easy matter to say how much the world is benefited by the spirit of gratitude. It is one of the healthiest assets in a nation's life and one of the greatest blessings that individuals can possess. Gratitude dispels mental gloom as the sun disperses the mists of the valley. It causes the song to arise in the heart and gladness to sparkle in the eye. Gratitude is the outward expression of the intelligent appreciation of good.

The word "gratitude" means thankfulness. Jesus the Christ was continually expressing thankfulness. When he gave thanks before the breaking of bread, he was acknowledging his indebtedness to God's goodness and protecting care. And as he stood before the tomb of Lazarus, before he called upon his friend to awake from the deep sleep of death into which he had fallen, Jesus exclaimed, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." Here is the secret of the gratitude that was always so pronounced with him: he knew that the "Father", God, heard him always! This is precisely what causes the thankfulness which is possessed by Christian Scientists. Christian Science has revealed to them the nature of God as divine Principle, ever-active and ever-present in the universe; and the knowledge they possess enables them to avail themselves at all times of His aid.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 113) says, "God is good. Good is Mind." And since God is infinite, good alone has reality and power. This is a staggerer to evil. It simply denies that evil has any real existence because it has no origin in infinite good. It is almost fifty years since Mrs. Eddy made known her great discovery to the world. It filled her with unspeakable gratitude, because by it she had been immediately healed of a sickness from which she was not expected to recover. Since that day the same spiritual truth has healed a vast multitude of people from all kinds of sick beliefs and filled them with gratitude also.

One of the first signs one notices when the truth of Christian Science has been grasped by another is that of gratitude. Suppose the Christian Science text-book to be placed in the hands of a sick person desirous of being healed. He reads the statements about the allness of God, good; and those concerning the unreality of sin and disease are strange to him. They probably oppose all the theories he holds as to the latter. Did not God, he may argue, send sickness perhaps to discipline men; did not God tolerate evil for a wise purpose? He continues his study and gathers that Christian Science teaches that God, good, could not give to His creation aught but good, and that the opposite of good, so-called evil and disease, did not originate in Him: that, moreover, He is not cognizant at all of anything outside Himself, infinite good. Disease and evil must therefore be looked upon as false beliefs, not realities. Then comes the awakening. He has been looking at these problems in an altogether wrong light. It dawns upon him that sickness is mental, and that the healing of sickness must come about by the destruction of his false beliefs. Hope gives place to faith; and faith, as he becomes more fully enlightened, develops into spiritual understanding. All the time gratitude is becoming more and more evidenced, and when the healing is accomplished it is continually near his lips.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 3): "Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech." It is an easy thing to express thanks in words; but the deepest gratitude cannot be spoken, it is lived. Of course it must always be in the consciousness first, no matter whether it be spoken or lived afterwards.

It is a remarkable thing that what are commonly called the Christian virtues are always to be found together. Thus, for example, you will always find gratitude joined to loving-kindness, gentleness, a peaceful demeanor, and a joyful aspect. If a single one of these be absent, the quality of the "gratitude" is very dubious. Again, you will never find despondency flourishing where there is genuine gratitude. In the work-a-day world, with its harsh, inharmonious and materialistic theories and practises, we are apt to become despondent if we allow ourselves to be gripped and tripped up by it. Then is the time to array before ourselves all the good we know. Then is the time to focus the gaze on the infinite and to behold there the eternal good. We pray when we do so. And never does a real prayer return upon us without an answer.

When we have done, the realization of good, omniactive and omnipresent, will have caused the morbid beliefs of the carnal or mortal mind to vanish away, and the place where despondency seemed to be will have been taken by cheerful gratitude. "While the heart is far from divine Truth and Love, we cannot conceal the ingratitude of barren lives." (Science and Health, pp. 3-4.) It is only as we come to realize that divine Truth and Love are our constant portion as the spiritual sons and daughters of God, that gratitude manifests itself in lives fruitful with the fruits of the Spirit, which according to St. Paul are, "love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance."

Gratitude is a symptom. It is a symptom of spiritual understanding. Without spiritual understanding there can be no genuine gratitude. Spiritual understanding comes through the Christ. Jesus proclaimed the message of the Christ to his day and all succeeding generations. The message was obscured for centuries by the trappings of ecclesiasticism and the vagaries of fluctuating orthodoxies. It has been revealed again in the teachings of Christian Science. It is the Mind of Christ which inspires all true gratitude.

Addison's Garden

I am one, you must know, who am looked upon as a humorist in gardening. I have several acres about my house, which I call my garden, and which a skilful gardener would not know what to call. It is a confusion of kitchen and parterre, orchard and flower garden. . . . My flowers grow up in several parts of the garden in the greatest luxuriancy and profusion. I am so far from being fond of any particular one, by reason of its rarity, and if I meet with any one in a field which pleases me, I give it a place in my garden. By this means, when a stranger walks with me, he is surprised to see several large spots of ground covered with ten thousand different colors, and has often singled out flowers he might have met with under a common hedge, in a field, or in a meadow, as some of the greatest beauties of the place. The only method that I observe in this particular is to range in the same quarter the products of the same season, that they may make their appearance together, and compose a picture of the greatest variety. There is the same irregularity in my plantations, which run into as great a wilderness as their natures will permit. I take in none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil; and am pleased when I am walking in a labyrinth of my own raising, not to know whether the next tree I shall meet with is an apple or oak; an elm or pear tree.—Joseph Addison.

April

April, pride of woodland ways,
  Of glad days,
April, bringing hope of prime,
To the young flowers that beneath
  Their bud sheath
Are guarded in their tender time;

April, pride of fields that be
  Green and free,
That in fashion glad and gay,
Stud with flowers red and blue,
  Every hue,
Their jewelled spring array;

It is thou that, of thy grace,
  From their place
In the far-off isles dost bring
Swallows over earth and sea,
  Glad to be
Messengers of thee, and Spring.

Daffodil and eglantine,
  And woodbine,
Lily, violet and rose
Plentiful in April fair,
  To the air,
Their pretty petals do unclose.

Nightingales ye may now hear,
  Piercing clear,
Singing in the deepest shade;
Many and many a babbled note
  Chime and float,
Woodland music through the glade.

—Remy Belleau (1560). Translated by Andrew Lang.

The Founding of the Order of the Garter

How the Order of the Garter came to be founded is related in Sir John Froissart's Chronicles, translated out of the French by John Bourchier, Lord Berners, at the command of King Henry VIII.:

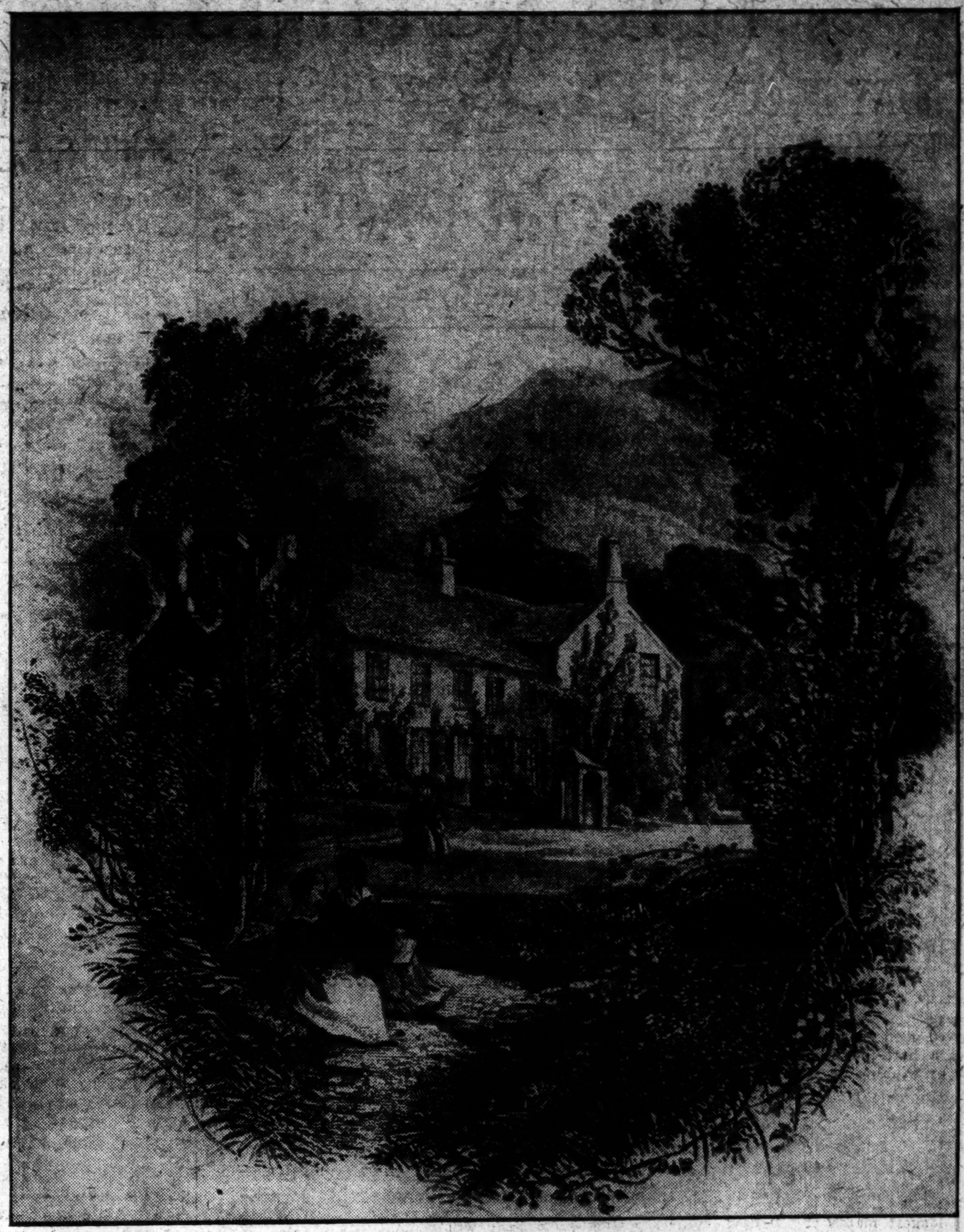
"In this season (1343-4) the King of England took pleasure to new re-edify the Castle of Windsor, the which was begun by King Arthur, and there first began the Table Round, whereby sprang the fame of so many noble knights throughout all the world. Then King Edward determined to make an order and a brotherhood of a certain number of knights, to be called Knights of the Blue Garter, and a feast to be kept yearly at Windsor on Saint George's day. And to begin this order the King assembled together earls, lords and knights of the realm, and showed them his intention; and they all joyously agreed to his pleasure, because they saw it was a thing much honourable and whereby great amity and love should grow and increase. Then was there chosen out a certain number of the most valientest men of the realm, and they sware and sealed to maintain the ordinances, such as were devised; and the King made a chapel in the Castle of Windsor, of Saint George." "Then the King sent to publish this feast by his heralds into France, Scotland, Burgoyne, Hainault, Flanders, Brabant, and into the empire of Almaine, giving to every knight and squire that would come to the said feast and after: the which feast to begin at Windsor on Saint George day next after in the year of our Lord MCCCXLIV., and the queen to be there accompanied with three hundred ladies and damosels, all of noble lineage and apparelled accordingly."

HANS SACHS

Of Hans Sachs, master singer and master shoemaker, friend of Martin Luther and spokesman for the German people, the critic Scherer says:

"The Nuremberg shoemaker surpassed all his dramatic colleagues in fertility and artistic power. There was no province in which he did not try his hand, no interest of the time which did not find an echo in his writings." "He looked on the world with an untroubled glance, and could enter into its life with a sympathy free from all egoism. What he observed he was also able to reproduce in words. He made use of all forms of writing in his efforts to diffuse information on various subjects. He was a real teacher of the people, and his teaching was of a comforting, conciliatory character, springing from his own kind and gentle nature. He is a master of description and makes use of it on every possible occasion; he pictures graphically all the scenes which are within the power of his imagination, but his reflections are often trivial."

"Even in the present day relics of Hans Sachs' dramas may be found in the plays acted by the peasants of Upper Bavaria, and as far as Hungary and Silesia. In those districts they have lived on, like popular songs."



(From an old engraving)

Rydal Mount, Wordsworth's Home in the Lake District of England

Spring is proverbially a subject for poetry and practically all poets have contributed something to its literature. From Wordsworth, one of the greatest poets of nature, much would be looked for in this respect, and indeed much has been rendered. The father of the Lake poets makes his contribution, however, after a fashion all his own. He does not set out on any grand description. In this regard, as elsewhere, he takes nature for granted. With that love for men and things which was so characteristic of the master of Rydal Mount he took it that all the world knew and had a special love for nature in her spring dress. So he just takes a day and scene such as the plain man has often known and describes them after a manner that recalls to him all the beauties in them which he has ever seen and reveals vistas beyond. In the poem to his sister beginning, "It is the first mild day of March," Wordsworth recalls that precious day which comes so surely some time as February draws out into March, a day when the coming of spring is seen no longer as a promise but as fulfilment.

"It is the first mild day of March:
Each minute sweeter than before
The redbreast sings from the tall larch
That stands beside our door.

"There is a blessing in the air,
Which seems a sense of joy to yield
To the bare trees, and mountains bare,
And grass in the green field."

This poem was written in March, 1798. Three years later, in 1801, Wordsworth shows us March "later on" in the little poem "Written in March, while resting on the bridge at the foot of Brother's Water." The great release is now finally accomplished. There is motion everywhere.

"The Cock is crowing,
The stream is flowing,
The small birds twitter,
The lake doth glitter,
The green field sleeps in the sun."

Little more than three years later still, Wordsworth, in "Daffodils," gives us another view. It is now mid-April. "When we were in the woods below Gowbarrow Park," Miss Wordsworth writes in her diary under date, April 15, 1802, "we saw a few daffodils close to the water side. As we went along there were more, and yet more; and at last, under the boughs of the trees, we saw there was a long belt of them along the shore. I never saw daffodils so beautiful. They grew among the mossy stones about them; some rested their heads on the stones as on a pillow; the rest tossed, and reeled, and danced, and seemed as if they verily danced with the wind, they looked so gay and glancing." Two years later came the well-known "Daffodils." With a quick sureness all its own this little poem, so grateful in its graciousness, brings to thought mid-April, just as the two earlier poems breathed the atmosphere of the opening and closing of March.

In "Daffodils" Wordsworth shows us spring — in being — everywhere. The earth is fully awake. No laggard remains, who shows no bud of promise. If the oak and the ash have "spoken nothing as yet" all the trees of the forest have learned long since to take them for granted, as who would say, "It is only a matter of which first." With a dignified unhurrying calm they will come —later.

In the next poem we quote, spring is already within sight of summer. She had almost finished her work and is preparing to hand it over. Wordsworth again catches the view at the moment of its fullest revelation. In a few deft lines in the "Green Linnet" he paints his picture—a fulness of sunlight, fresh sweet airs, green fields, green trees, and overhead the clear blue sky of early summer—

"Beneath these fruit-tree boughs that
  shed
Their snow-white blossoms on my head,
With brightest sunshine round me spread
  Of spring's unclouded weather,
In this sequestered nook how sweet
To sit upon my orchard-seat!
And birds and flowers once more to
  greet,
  My last year's friends together."

So in these few short poems we make the happy journey, from "the first mild day of March" to the full growth of the "sweet of the year."

Corundum in the Sapphire Country

"You will not be in the Sapphire Country long," Margaret Morley declares in her delightful book on the Carolina Mountains, "nor anywhere in the higher mountains for that matter, without hearing the magic word 'corundum.' Upon investigation corundum proves to be, on the surface, a useful but prosaic mineral which, because of its extreme hardness—it is next to the diamond in that—is made into emery wheels, sandpaper and other abrasive instruments. But this is only one side of corundum. When you penetrate into its history you find it the product of very old rock, the oldest rocks on earth—which is interesting, but not vital to anybody but the geologist. But, and here corundum becomes not only of absorbing interest but positively dazzling, mysteriously connected with it, born from it, . . . are the most beautiful and precious gems in the world, gems surpassed in value by the diamond alone.

"When corundum crystalizes in an ecstasy of red, we have rubies,—true, or, as we say, Oriental rubies,—gems next to the diamond in value, or in their best form equal to it. When the crystals form in other moods, they shine forever as purple amethyst, of Oriental sapphire, or pink or white sapphire, or they glow with the deep and thrilling green of the emerald, rarest of gems and equal in value to the ruby, or they emit the yellow light of the topaz. Corundum crystals take all the colors of the rainbow, each gem named from its color, and all of them, no matter of what color, are known under the general name of sapphire crystals, or sapphires. Sapphire crystals of all colors are found in the North Carolina mountains, some predominating in one section, some in another.

"Corundum, the mother rock of the most precious gems, is found throughout the North Carolina mountains excepting in the extreme northern part, and there are several mines in the Sapphire Country, which is a famous corundum region, and these mines, although not worked primarily for gems, yield many fine ones, particularly blue sapphires, to which circumstance some attribute the name of the region. It is a fortunate place that has more than one reason for deserving such a name.

"It is interesting to know that corundum mining which has grown to so important an industry here, began its history in a gem mine. This was at Corundum Hill, near Franklin, and the mine, which was opened in 1871, among other treasures yielded what is said to be the finest specimen of emerald green crystalized corundum in the world. It must not be supposed, however, that this remarkable crystal, measuring four and a half, by two, by one and a half inches, and which is now in the Morgan-Bement collection in New York, is what we should call an 'emerald.' If that were so, we should have the most precious gem on the face of the earth. For a gem must be transparent, and while there are in this crystal transparent places from which gems could be cut, the crystal as a whole has not realized absolute transparency throughout, even a crystal reaching perfection only at rare intervals, which is why the great gems are so noted, so few, and so costly."

"The Cullasagee corundum mine began as a gem mine, but since the finest gems of the rocks, like the inspired fancies of the poet, are few and far between, the mine in time became worked principally for corundum, which, having been unable to crystalize into gems, was set to sharpening and polishing. Not that gems are no longer found in this mine; many a fine one appears, like an occasional inspiration, from the rocks which are now valued principally for the lower service of utility.

"But there are other gem mines in the mountains today, one of the most remarkable lying in the valley of Cowee creek, whose waters enter the Little Tennessee only a few miles north of Franklin. Here are found true rubies, concerning which a government report on this region says: 'In color and brilliancy they are equal to the Burmah ruby, and if the percentage of the unflawed, transparent material increases but little, this new field for the ruby would be a well-matched rival to the Burmah fields.'"

STRONGHOLD OF JOHNNIE ARMSTRONG

"For many years there have been controversies as to the site of the stronghold of the famed Johnnie Armstrong of the Border ballads, and recently the Eskdale and Liddlesdale Archaelogical Society resolved to have excavations made in order to settle the question. Accordingly excavations were begun," the Weekly Scotsman (Edinburgh) tells us, "at the place favored by most authorities, the southern end of Hollows bridge, which spans the Esk at its most lovely part. The result is said to bear out the contention of those who maintained that the site was the true one rather than at Gilnockie Tower, farther up the river, which tower was built in 1535, and is still well preserved, and a picturesque feature of the landscape as viewed from the main London-to-Edinburgh road. The castle of Hollows bridge must have been much older, of much larger dimensions, and have been impregnable to attack by ancient modes of assault. The excavations reveal a retaining wall of good construction, and still in exceptional preservation. There is also perceivable an entrance, seemingly by means of a drawbridge. Remains of the moat and rampart are also seen. On three sides the castle was protected by precipices running down to the river Esk, which here makes a bend. On the land side it was protected by a moat, probably a dry one. The stones of the castle were evidently removed and used for dykes and buildings, as many old dressed stones are to be found in the neighborhood, and have been used when undressed ones would have answered the purpose."

The Man You Honor

Show me the man you honor. I know by that symptom, better than any other, what you are yourself. For you show me then what your ideal of manhood is, what kind of a man you long inexpressibly to be.—Carlyle.

On Cromwell

His name a great example stands, to
  show
How strangely high endeavors may be
  blest,
Where piety and valor jointly go.
  —Dryden.

THE MIDNIGHT SUN

"As we crossed the mouth of the Ulvsfjord that evening," writes Bayard Taylor, "we had an open sea horizon toward the north, a clear sky, and so much sunshine at eleven o'clock that it was evident that the Polar day had dawned upon us at last. The illumination of the shores was unearthly in its glory, and the wonderful effects of the orange sunlight playing upon the dark hues of the island cliffs can neither be told nor painted. The sun hung low between Fuglee, rising like a double dome from the sea, and the tall mountains of Arnöe, both of which islands resembled immense masses of transparent purple glass, gradually melting into crimson fire at their bases. The glassy leaden-colored sea was powdered with a golden bloom, and the tremendous precipices at the mouth of the Lyngen Fjord behind us were steeped in a dark-red, mellow flush, and touched with pencilings of pure, rose colored light until their naked ribs seemed clothed in imperial velvet."

"Our course brought the sun rapidly toward the ruby cliffs of Arnöe, and it was evident that he would soon be hidden from sight. It was not yet half past eleven, and an enthusiastic passenger begged the captain to stop the vessel till midnight. 'Why,' said the latter, 'it is midnight now, or near it; you have Drontheim time, which is almost forty minutes in arrears.' True enough the real time lacked but a few minutes of midnight, and those of us who had sharp eyes and strong imaginations saw the sun make his last dip, and rise a little, before he vanished in a blaze of glory, behind Arnöe."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915

Count Okuma Speaks

EXACTLY a fortnight ago we called attention to the fact that the great demand which the Japanese government was making on China was for the reversion of the German concessions. We were able to state that fact on unquestionable authority, and we are able to confirm it now, on the authority of Count Okuma himself, through the interview printed in our issue of yesterday. We pointed out at the time that innumerable wild statements were being made as to the Japanese demands, but that it was not in the nature of Japanese diplomacy to indulge in fantastic demands which were bound to provoke considerable opposition, not only from her opponents but from her friends. Count Okuma's statement completely supports that contention. The Japanese proposals are, he declares, in complete accordance with the Anglo-Japanese alliance and with all the treaties and engagements with other countries, and he goes on to deny explicitly most of the statements which have been adorning the pages of the press of the world for weeks past. The Japanese government, he says, has not demanded the appointment of Japanese advisers, and is not attempting to create a protectorate. Although, as we have pointed out, there is no question that much of the information which has been published about the negotiations between China and Japan may be dismissed as mere rumor, what Japan really is endeavoring to do, at the present moment, whatever her ultimate intentions may be, is, we are convinced, to insist that if there is to be a paramount influence exerted in Pekin, it shall be her own. If all the powers were to consent to a self-denying ordinance in this respect, Japan might be willing to take her chance with the rest, but in absence of any such undertaking she is determined that her own interests being, as she conceives, most vital, her voice shall be predominant. She has not demanded joint policing, with the exception of a few definite points where important interests were at stake. Rumors which have been spread about the world, and printed without examination, Count Okuma dismisses as the result of efforts of the country to whose interests the new Japanese policy is vitally antagonistic, that is to say Germany. It was not to be expected that Germany, being at war with Japan, would not take full advantage of every diplomatic and military opportunity to improve her position. What is remarkable is the extraordinary readiness with which these reports, based on nothing more secure than rumor, have been received by so many papers. The publication of news which does not happen ever to have been news is not to be condoned by the fact that it has attained a considerable circulation before the truth about it is discovered.

The really interesting part of the interview with Count Okuma lies, however, in the statement on the subject of the German concessions. The Count admits that the Japanese government has required of Pekin the reversion of the concessions made to Germany in Shantung. These concessions are of great value, as Japan is well aware, and their acquirement by the Mikado's government will be of enormous importance to it in pressing its real policy, which is of course an alliance with China on its own terms. As we have already pointed out the Japanese demands, so far from being conceived in a bungling way, have been framed with the utmost diplomatic skill. Nobody objected to the German demands when they were made, for the very simple reason that everybody knew that Germany and Russia had already come to terms upon the subject. When Kiao Chau was acquired by the government in Berlin, none of the great powers raised a protest because they were quite conscious, and this is a statement which it is impossible to contravene, that the Russian consent had already been bought with Port Arthur. Then and thereafter Germany got all the concessions she wanted, and for anybody to object now, to the transfer of these to Japan, would be to produce from Japan the obvious retort that what was a legitimate transaction when Pekin was squeezed between the upper and the nether millstone of Berlin and Petrograd, was, apparently, an illegitimate one when Pekin was faced by Tokio alone.

What, in this particular connection, is at once wonderful and interesting is the effort of Japan to soothe the feelings of Berlin. There is no chance that the Kaiser's government will be pacified by any number of compliments, to the commercial and military spirit of Germany, made by any number of Japanese officials. Japan is perfectly aware of this, and the bestowal of these compliments creates the impression, amongst those who best understand Japanese diplomacy, that Tokio is transgressing against a certain epigram of Alfred de Musset's, to the effect that a door should either be open or shut. If the government of Tokio is not careful it will discover, when the moment for drawing up the treaties of peace arrives, that this leaving the door ajar may lead to almost as much trouble for it, as it led to on that famous occasion, in Goswell Street, when Mrs. Bardell was overcome by her emotions, in Mr. Pickwick's apartments.

Premier Hearst Falls Short of Doing It

THE prime minister of the province of Ontario, Canada, has lately been afforded an excellent opportunity of doing something that would have won for him the approval of right-thinking people in his own and in the opposition party as well, and he has, we regret to find, fallen short of doing it. He could have curbed, or practically destroyed, the influence of the barroom. He might have taken, as the prime minister of Saskatchewan has taken, a step that would lead eventually to the suppression of the liquor traffic in the province. He has elected, however, to let this achievement pass to another, for it seems indisputable that Ontario will be content, in the long run, with nothing short of prohibition. The apparent disposition of Mr. Hearst and his associates in the government to temporize with the question of regulation, to compromise with the interests demanding unrestricted commerce in alcoholics, will simply have the effect of increasing the demand for the elimination of the liquor influence altogether in provincial political affairs.

It would not be fair to say that Mr. Hearst has done nothing. The new law centralizes by consolidating the work of the present license commissions. The new commission will have the right, if it have the disposition, to lay a restraining hand on the traffic both as regards the number of licenses to be issued and the hours of sale. Again, the new law adds Labor day to the days of prohibition. This is a step, if a short one, in the right direction. Again, the new law prohibits the sale of liquor to soldiers. Taken in itself this merits and doubtless will be granted public approval. But if, in the estimation of the Hearst government, prohibition is a good thing for the man in military uniform, why, it may be asked, is it not a good thing for the man in civil attire? If drink reduces the efficiency of the soldier, does it not also reduce the efficiency of the civilian? If the civilian who is to remain peacefully at home, far from the tumult of the trenches, is permitted to indulge himself in alcoholic beverages, why should the soldier who is ready to give his all for the empire, and who could, if he would, offer a thousand excuses for desiring such indulgence to the single excuse of the civilian, be denied the privilege? If there is going to be any discrimination between the civilian and the soldier in Canada at present, should it not be in favor of the man who is waiting orders to report at the front?

When the premise is wrong everything that is built upon it must be wrong. The belief that the province, the counties, the municipalities of Ontario are in need of the liquor revenue is essentially and organically unsound. Russia, France, Great Britain, other British possessions, the states of the American Union, are all discovering that revenue drawn at the expense of manhood, womanhood and childhood—at the expense of national productiveness and good order and of individual capacity and virtue—means ultimate loss rather than gain to their treasuries. Mr. Hearst or some other premier in Ontario will at no distant day, we feel sure, awaken to a realization of this fact.

British Miners and Food Prices

STATISTICS just to hand in the March number of the Board of Trade Labour Gazette provide interesting reading, and do much to throw light on the contentions put forward by the Miners Federation of Great Britain. The men claim that there has been an advance of, roughly, 20 per cent in foodstuffs of everyday use; on the other hand, it will be remembered that the government arrived at the conclusion that half the main household commodities have not materially advanced. From figures now available we are able to compare present prices, and to see which contention is more nearly correct.

Bread, it would appear, has advanced 2¼d. per four pound loaf since March, 1914; cheese, 1½d. per pound; bacon, after being considerably higher, now shows a rise of only 1d. per pound; mutton and beef, at the same time, mark rises of from 1d. to 2d. per pound, and to take but one more commodity which enters largely into the workingman's weekly budget, sugar, we find a pronounced advance of 1½d. per pound.

Judging from these figures the claims of the men would seem to be reasonable, and it is doubtful if they would be much better off should they get the increase of 20 per cent in wages which they are now asking for, than they were before the war broke out. At the same time they have certainly been called upon to work at least as hard as before.

Feeling, therefore, that their claims are just, and not due to selfishness on the part of the miners, the miners' conference have passed resolutions demanding an immediate increase in wages to the extent of 20 per cent on the present earnings. It is satisfactory to find the reasons for an advance in wages so clearly stated, which should do much to enable the general public to judge from the workingman's point of view.

Cooperative Supply Purchase Plans

CONGRESS will have before it at its next session a plan to create, in the treasury department, a bureau of general supplies, with power to centralize and to supervise manufacture, purchase and distribution of all articles used in government offices and departments throughout the United States as well as in Washington. The plan embodies the advice of a specially constituted group of investigators drawn from the treasury department staff and set at work early in the Wilson administration. If enacted into law the reconstruction in method that will follow will be as revolutionary as it will be economical, since it will involve standardization of supplies, erection and administration of government storehouses, and buying on a larger scale, with consequent gains and reduction of expenses.

Not the least important detail of the scheme is the intention to manufacture and repair all furniture used in the federal buildings, a proposition that has in it intimations of concerted opposition from opponents of governmental invasion of the producing field of business. "If furniture today, what will it be tomorrow?" it will be asked.

For the plan as a whole there will, we believe, be general support, since it points to conservation of revenue and reduction of taxes. There will likely be less skepticism concerning the theory of the reform than there will be relative to the possibility of finding persons to administer it effectively and without any of the limitations of a powerful bureaucracy.

Of course any attempt in this or any other field of administrative action where the assumed goal is efficiency, reduction of duplicate machinery, and lowered cost, should presuppose control of the process by persons who have been chosen for the task on the basis of merit and efficiency. This compels elimination of "politics" and tends to strengthen the "merit" system. If Congress adopts the plan it should be with the clear understanding that the new bureau, from top to bottom, is to be manned by the merit system of appointment.

For a "Wise Military Policy"

THE interval between congresses, by order of the secretary of war, is to be used by the general staff of the army of the United States in redefining, for the benefit of the public and of federal lawmakers, what a "wise military policy" for the nation should be henceforth. A similar study was made and a formal definition was given in 1912, but the result has not had much weight with Congress. The present war in Europe is forcing revision of opinions on many matters of technique and policy. Debate in and out of Congress indicates far from unanimous opinion as to how far the advice of "professional" soldiers should count with persons responsible for a national policy of military defense. Nevertheless it is apparent that the coming Congress should have put before it plans of intrinsic merit and that take into account all the factors of the problem. The war department, therefore, is quite sensible in recasting its statement in the light of latest technical knowledge. With the production of its new evidence and the filing of its deductions from the same, its role will cease. Court and jury will render a verdict based on the arguments of many witnesses, some of them experts in international ethics, law, finance and humanitarianism. The national policy will be a resultant of the process of comparison of many advisers' views. This is inevitable in a country so governed. But there is nothing in this fact to discourage the war department. If it cannot induce automatic acceptance of its advice by Congress it can make its report as reasonable and as lucid as possible. The better "documented" the case of the department the more quickly it will convince. The more rational the arguments the likelier the prospect of the department for winning what it wants.

Getting the Best From Immigrants

IN Old Nuremburg one day a famous wood carver, fashioning the wooden draperies of a statue, whereof the delicate work betokened a lifetime of artisanship, paused to say to one who watched him, "You are from America. I have a son in America. He is working in a furniture factory, fitting the arms upon chairs. He is not happy in that new land fitting arms to chairs, because he is the son and the grandson and the great grandson of wood carvers in Old Nuremburg." The old German's words raise the query "Is the United States making the most out of its immigrants?" In these times of specialists and machine made articles, in a period when the immigrant is so rapidly formed into a mere cog in the wheel of vast industrial enterprises, is it not often forgotten that some of these men at least are offering to the western world the heritage of great talent which is slowly being crushed beneath the wheels of a materialistic Juggernaut?

We ask often why the old Florentine goldsmiths were the greatest in the world. Why Bernini has never been surpassed as a worker in gold and silver. These old Florentine craftsmen took the crude material and with their own creative hands formed it into the object of their dreams. They saw the finished product of their hands. It had the effect upon them that the finished poem has upon the poet. Just as truly as the poet would have found it impossible to have created his masterpiece if to him had been the privilege of making the first two lines only, while other men added their allotted lines, none of them seeing the finished product as their own, likewise the creative genius of the modern workman is scarcely stirred by his piecemeal work, resulting in a machine-made product and an ambitionless and a machine-like man.

Not all, to be sure—not more than a small minority perhaps—of these thousands who annually seek American shores from their more ancient fatherland, are equipped by either inheritance or training to take the chisel, the brush, or the hammer in efficient hands. Yet no one has watched that endless stream of humanity flowing through the gates of Ellis Island without discovering here and there in the dreamy eyes of the Jew, the Slav or the Latin, the sleeping capacity of a great artist or a great workman along creative lines. That he does not at present find opportunity for the expression of that which is most truly germane to his aptitude and ideals in the heterogeneous herding among twentieth century American industries, goes without argument.

In these days when would-be benefactors are meeting these new citizens at the water's edge with all kinds of schemes for training in English, is it not worth while to consider the possibilities found in this material for a school as yet unheard of, a school in which the results of age-long genius of Europe and Asia may be garnered for fresh and larger achievement? This genius would be expressed in forms diverse from that in which it was clothed in the old world; it would naturally be adapted to the life, the environment and the institutions of the new world. But to disregard it or to crush it in the "speeding up" processes of industrial activities, is as surely to deprive the individual of his prime incentive, as it is to rob America of one of the richest assets to be derived from the stranger entering her gates.

Resumption of Grand Opera in Chicago

LOSSES incurred by the guarantors of grand opera in Chicago last year received a great deal of attention in the press of the United States. The comments were almost invariably misleading because they were based largely on the erroneous impression that a surplus rather than a deficit was expected at the end of the season by the subscribers to the enterprise. The fact is that the subscriptions were made outright. They were, in fact, in the nature of donations. And when the books showed a very considerable deficit at the close of the season, supplementary donations came pouring in to take care of it. Arrangements were entered upon this year for the resumption of grand opera in Chicago next autumn without any regard whatever for last season's so-called losses.

The supporters of good music in Chicago refuse to see the losses so keenly observed by those who view symphony and opera undertakings and experiences from "a business viewpoint." This has just been illustrated once more. Leaders in the Chicago grand opera movement started out recently to obtain a subscription guaranty of $100,000 for this year. They have just completed their task by reporting that subscription guaranties of $110,000 for this year and next have been secured. That is to say, ten weeks of grand opera for 1915 and 1916, respectively, are assured for Chicago by the creation of a fund that may be drawn upon to meet any possible deficits. And little more than a score of Chicago's wealthy citizens have made up the necessary sum.

Grand opera is rarely produced without monetary loss. In many parts of the world this loss is secured by government subsidy. In the United States it must be sustained by private management or secured by private generosity, as it has been in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other large cities. At present a few people are meeting the deficits, and they are doing this cheerfully in the interest of popular culture. It is to be hoped that the number of private subscribers everywhere shall be increased and that the guaranty funds shall be built up so that larger sections of opera seats may be reduced to little above a nominal price. The great problem in this connection seems to us to be how to bring the mass into closer touch with music of the highest order. Art museums have their free days now, and the good they are doing through this policy is incalculable. Why should not grand opera houses have free afternoons or evenings? There is surplus private wealth enough in the country to meet the cost. As to loss, there would really be none, for in the higher cultivation of popular taste for music there could be nothing but ultimate gain.